



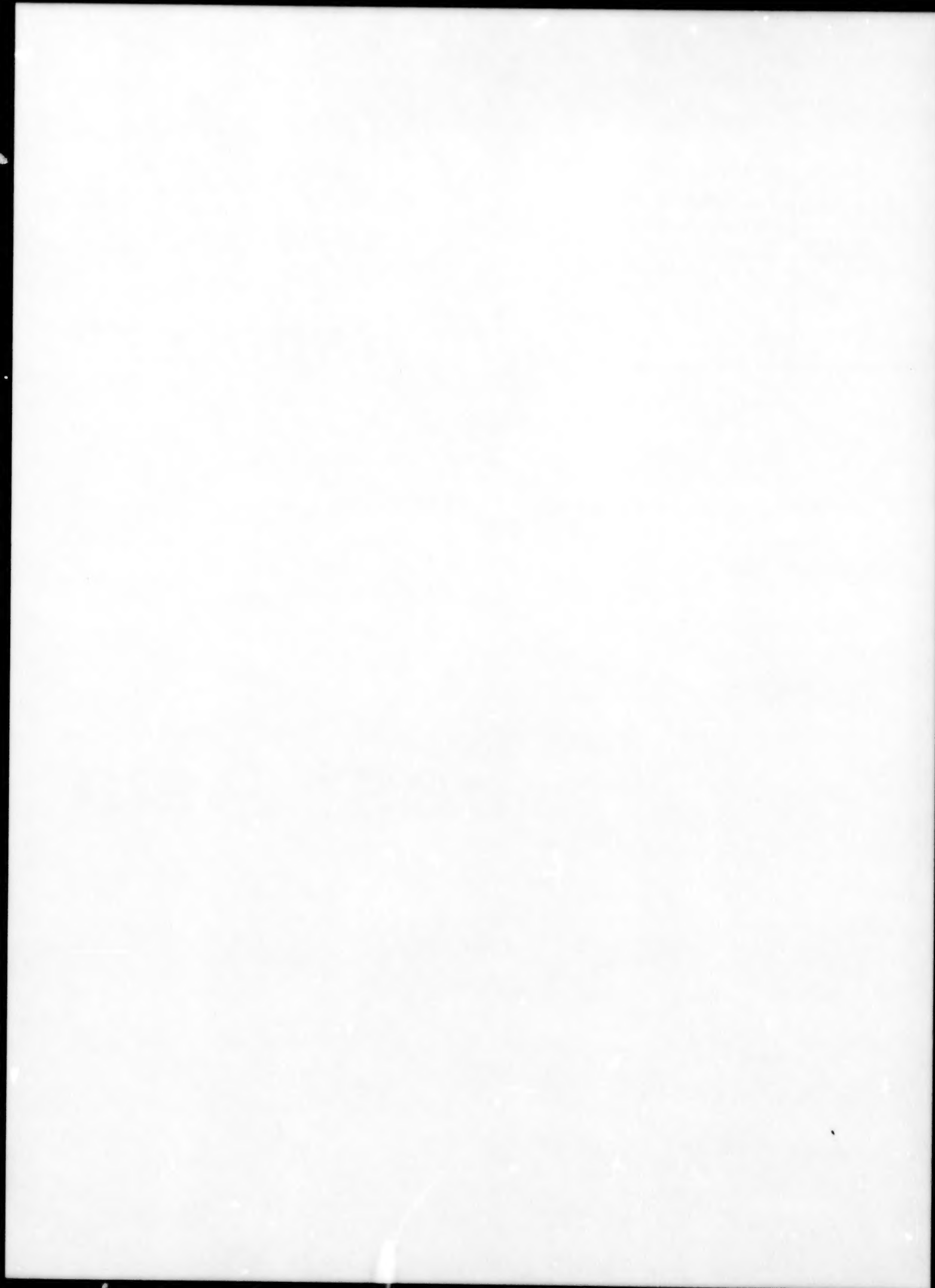


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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-87-204  
Thursday  
22 October 1987**



# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-204

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## Japan

### Diet To Elect Takeshita in 6 Nov Session

OW200455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT  
20 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—The Diet will elect Noboru Takeshita prime minister in an extraordinary session to convene on November 6, government sources said Tuesday.

The government and the Liberal Democratic Party jointly agreed on the date, the sources said.

Takeshita will inaugurate the cabinet and party lineup immediately after he is named head of the government on that day, they said.

### Central Bank Reacts to Market 'Turmoil'

OW221039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT  
22 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) will closely monitor any possible adverse impact the recent turmoil in stock prices might have on the sustainable economic recovery now underway in Japan, a top central banker said Thursday.

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, also said he highly praises the meeting held last Monday between U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and top West German finance officials which reconfirmed the so-called Louvre accord to maintain policy coordination for exchange rate stability and steady economic growth.

Sumita told an annual convention of the Association of Foreign Banks in Japan that the central bank remains firmly committed to continued pursuit of cooperative action in line with the Louvre accord reached by major industrial democracies last February in Paris.

Baker met West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and central bank chief Karl Otto Poehl in Frankfurt to get assurance from West Germany to continue its monetary relaxation policy as a way to calm the turmoil that started on Wall Street on "Black Monday."

Sumita stressed that the central bank is concerned about price movements and is taking a prudent stance in its monetary policy, indicating there would be no change in the Japanese key lending rate for the time being.

Sumita had previously said the central bank would not take any action on recently rising short-term interest rates, inviting speculation that the Bank of Japan may raise its official discount rate which currently stands at a record low of 2.5 percent per annum.

The Bank of Japan Wednesday bought 200 billion yen worth of commercial bills, a move seen by market participants as increasing liquidity in the financial market and pushing down short-term interest rates.

Sumita told a press conference Wednesday that the buying operation was made to adjust fund supply and demand and declined to make further comments on whether it means any change in its policy.

He said Thursday that the stock market crash in major industrial countries early this week mainly reflected nothing other than the overly pessimistic views of market participants about future economic prospects.

Sumita said that in his view "there is no justifiable ground for the precipitous fall of stock prices given the present robust economic activity in major industrial countries and I therefore consider the recent phenomenon totally different from the Wall Street crash in 1929" that led to the Great Depression.

### Defense Agency Makes FSX Decision Official

OW211217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT  
21 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—The Defense Agency officially decided Wednesday to adopt the F-16 aircraft made by General Dynamics Corp. for joint development with the United States of Japan's next-generation support fighter jet known as the FSX, a senior Defense Agency official said. The formal decision to launch the first Japan-U.S. joint development of a fighter aircraft came after two years of deliberations.

Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara agreed to the decision in an agency meeting which was later approved by defense policy groups of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, he said.

The agency's conclusions will be reported to a meeting of the Security Council chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Friday, the official said.

The total development cost for the FSX is expected to be about 165 billion yen (valued at fiscal 1985 price), which will be paid by the Japanese Government, he said.

A modified version of the F-16 will cost 5.15 billion yen (also valued at fiscal 1985 price) per plane, Defense Agency Councilor Noboru Houshiyama told reporters.

The prime contractor for the project will be a Japanese industry, the official said.

"It will be a fairly big modification and the modified F-16 will have almost [the] same capability with a possible aircraft developed from scratch," Houshiyama said.

The agency will seek about 20 billion yen as part of funds for development of the FSX in its budget request for fiscal 1988, starting in next April, he said.

The Defense Agency plans to produce about 130 modified F-16's and to deploy at least 100 of them to replace the present support fighter of the Air Self-Defense Force, the homemade F-1, which is due to be phased out in the 1990's.

The maiden flight of the FSX will be made in the summer of 1993 and mass production of the FSX is expected to begin in fiscal 1994, the defense councilor said.

The first FSX will be delivered to the Defense Agency in fiscal 1997, he said.

The modified F-16 will be equipped with high technology developed in Japan, including active phased-array radar, and its body will be made of new materials so as to minimize its weight, Houshiyama said.

The modified F-16 will be a radar-evading "Stealth" aircraft and be a control configured vehicle (CCV), a jet with vertical canards, which allow a fighter to change its altitude and direction without banking or tilting its nose, he said.

Kurihara and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reached an agreement in Washington in early October that the two countries should jointly develop the FSX by remodeling either the McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s F-15J or F-16.

The Defense Agency preferred the modification of the F-16 to the F-15J for cost-effectiveness, though the air defense capability of the modified F-16 will be inferior to the modified F-15J, the officials said. The FSX is designed to be both a fighter-bomber and an interceptor.

The FSX will carry four antiship missiles. The requirements for the FSX remain secret, but specifications for the FSX are said to call for an aircraft which has a range of 830 kilometers and a capability of reaching speeds of up to Mach 0.9 at very low altitude.

The Japanese aerospace industry, which had hoped to develop the FSX on its own, welcomed the agency's selection. An official of a defense-related industry said: "The modified version of the F-16 will be in no way inferior to possible aircraft developed from scratch."

Opposition parties are expected to accuse the government of having violated Japan's defense-only policy because the FSX will extend the range of Self-Defense Forces aircraft from the current 500 kilometers to 830 kilometers, political analysts predict.

Defense Agency sources said the ability of the aircraft would not pose a threat to neighboring countries.

### **Socialist Party Leader Doi To Visit PRC**

OW211125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT  
21 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, will pay an eight-day official visit to China from November 12 to meet with the new Chinese leadership to be elected at the upcoming 13th Communist Party Congress, JSP officials said Wednesday.

The head of Japan's largest opposition party will lead a JSP delegation to Beijing and Xian in China until November 19 and meet with Chinese leaders who will be elected at the congress which begins next Sunday, the officials said.

The officials also said this is the third JSP delegation to visit China since both parties began formal exchanges in 1983.

### **Accord Reached With ROK on Trade Imbalance**

OW161423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT  
16 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—Japan and South Korea ended a two-day trade meeting here Friday with an agreement to continue efforts to redress Japan's huge surplus in bilateral trade, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Specifically, officials of the two countries agreed on three areas — Japanese efforts to increase South Korea's access to the Japanese market, to help South Koreans export more to Japan, and to expedite Japanese technological transfer to South Korea.

Japan posted a 5.2 billion dollar trade surplus with South Korea last year.

Explaining Japan's efforts so far, the Japanese officials pointed to improvements in the preferential trade system last April, the opening of a "made-in-Korea" fair last month in Osaka, and acceptance of South Korea export promotion missions to this country, as well as the approval of three South Korean institutes to test export items in the electric, chemical and machinery fields.

The Japanese side also pledged to accept South Korean requests for approval of further testing institutes for fabrics, daily commodities and clothing if they are submitted.

The two sides also agreed that they will cooperate in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations under GATT in such matters as personnel exchanges among trade negotiators.

But the Japanese and South Korean officials did not mark any substantial development on individual issues such as Japanese requests for equal treatment by South



Korea for Japanese patents as exists for the United States, and improvement in South Korean import systems and investment environment.

South Korea asked Japan for tariff cuts on 55 items, expansion of the generalized system of preferences and South Korean participation in the Japanese construction market — such as the Kansai International Airport project.

#### **Burmese Rebel Leader Brang Seng Pays Visit**

##### **Seeks International Aid**

*OW191057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT  
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The leader of the most powerful and largest minority group in Burma, Brang Seng, called Monday for international help in their 39-year-old fight for autonomy against Gen. Ne Win's ruling government.

The 56-year-old leader, who heads the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) near the Sino-Burmese frontier in the far north, advocated a federal form of government guaranteeing equal status to all minorities in the country instead of the present unitary state system which, he said, does not represent them.

"Our struggle, which has claimed thousands of lives, has not gained world attention because of strict government control of the entry of foreigners and the media," Seng told the Foreign Correspondents Club.

Seng is also the vice-chairman of the National Democratic Front, an alliance of nine nationalistic groups formed in June last year as a stronger front against the Burmese Government.

The group has an alliance with the Communist Party of Burma but has no affiliation with any big world power, he said.

According to the rebel leader, all talks with the government for a federal union have failed up to now.

Sixty percent of the present 40 million population comprises minorities which include Chinese and Indian settlers in Burma, Seng said.

Seng, who literally walked out of the jungles in Burma to address his first international press conference, said he is in Japan to find out what the democratic world can offer his movement.

"However, I am aware that nothing can be promised fast due to the legalities that have to be cleared," he said.

He refused to identify the other countries he has visited for the same reasons before Japan, saying he cannot do so for political reasons.

The KIO is financed by a lucrative jade and gold trade. Their 30,000-strong armed forces buy their weapons and ammunition on the black market from the border countries, namely India, China and Thailand, he said.

Seng will leave Japan by the beginning of November.

##### **Criticizes Ne Win Regime**

*OW200935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT  
20 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Burma's opposition leader Brang Seng has criticized the Burmese Government's policy of armed suppression that allegedly claimed the lives of 33,336 people in northern Kachin State from 1961 to 1986.

Seng, vice president of the National Democratic Front (NDF), an organization made up of 10 antigovernment groups, told *Kyodo News Service* before leaving for the United States Tuesday that Burmese leader Ne Win's one-party government has been using force to contain minority ethnic groups.

Seng's NDF comprises groups of people in Kachin State who seek independence from the Rangoon government.

The NDF made its debut in February 1986. It says it has about 30,000 military troops under its control, including some 10,000 Kachin Independence Army (KIA) personnel.

Seng said if the Ne Win government shows sincerity and proposes peace negotiations the NDF would accept it unconditionally. However, he said there is little chance of the government making such a proposal.

The NDF held its second party convention from May to June this year and decided to boost its ties with foreign countries.

Before coming to Tokyo, Seng visited Taiwan and South Korea.

He said the purpose of his current overseas trip is to win understanding of the difficult economic situation Burma faces at present because of the government's policy of armed suppression and economic chaos. He said he also wants foreign countries to support the NDF's struggle for the establishment of a democratic Burma.

He also said destruction of villages and the plunder of villagers' property by government forces have amounted to about 138 million dollars.

Seng said Kachin State residents are fighting government forces in towns, villages and forests.

He said if Japan, the United States and West Germany put pressure on the Ne Win government the Burmese leader would have no choice but to call for a ceasefire.

Seng said the Kachin Independence Army is not connected to narcotics trafficking, adding that the source of its revenue is precious stones such as jade.

### North Korea

#### **Ho Tam Speaks on Soviet Visit Anniversary** *SK220008 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean* 2200 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to our country Nikolay Shubnikov hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of 19 October on the first anniversary of the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of foreign affairs; Kwon Min-chun, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Chon In-chol and Yi Won-kuk, vice ministers of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov spoke at the reception.

He said that the history of traditional USSR-DPRK friendship is filled with significant events and in particular, contacts and meetings between the highest leaders of the two parties and two countries played a leading role in this friendship.

He noted that Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow and his meetings and talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev gave a new powerful impetus to the cooperation among fraternal countries and lifted the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK qualitatively to a new level.

He pointed out that he notes today with satisfaction that useful enormous work conducive to bringing the two parties, two countries, and two peoples ever closer has been conducted over the last year.

He continued: We have always resolutely supported and will support in the future, too, the peaceful measures of the DPRK and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The recent initiatives of Korea for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and easing military confrontation between the North and the South were making a major contribution to easing tensions in the Asia-Pacific region. He said: We firmly believe that the fraternal Korean people led by the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il will register new great successes in socialist construction, in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Ho Tam spoke next.

Noting that a year has passed since the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, a fraternal ally, upon the invitation of the respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, he stressed that the meetings between the leaders of the two countries was not only an event of epoch-making significance in expanding and developing on a fuller scale the relations of Korean-Soviet friendship which had entered a new stage of development in recent years, but also a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and promoting the cause of world peace.

He said that last year the Soviet party and state leading cadres and the fraternal Soviet people received respected Comrade Kim Il-song with deep esteem and accorded him cordial hospitality as the outstanding leader of our party and state and a prominent and veteran activist of the international communist and working-class movement.

Noting that the Soviet people will soon mark the 70th victory anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he pointed out that the Soviet people are now energetically carrying on the work for the overall completion of socialism along the line indicated by the 27th CPSU Congress under the leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

He said: We sincerely hope that the fraternal CPSU and the Soviet people would register great success in their struggle to increase the overall potential of the country by accelerating socio-economic development and to remove the danger of nuclear war and defend world peace and security.

The participants in the reception toasted to the everlasting fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

#### **Papers Comment on U.S. Nuclear War Plan** *SK220633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT* 22 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* Thursday comment on recently revealed secret plan worked out by the U.S. imperialists for provoking a nuclear war in the Pacific region.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists formed in the U.S. Pacific command an "organ for nuclear war" consisting of seven departments including departments for setting targets of nuclear attack and for ordering the use of nuclear weapons, and drew up concrete procedure,

method and step of operation for a nuclear war, the author of a commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* says this means that they make the provocation of nuclear war a fait accompli.

The secret plan of the U.S. Pacific command presupposes the provocation of another war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, the paper says, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists are trying to ignite another war of aggression on the Korean peninsula and expand it into a large-scale nuclear war by mobilizing in it all their Pacific armed forces and nuclear weapons deployed there and thus make it an occasion of realizing their ambition for global domination. To this end, they formed vast "organ for nuclear war" in the U.S. Pacific command and worked out a secret plan for a nuclear war. It is fully clear.

The "nuclear disarmament", "peace" and so on talked about now by the U.S. ruling circles including Reagan before the world are hypocrisy and sophism.

Referring to the fact that "representatives" of all units under the U.S. Pacific commander including the U.S. command in Japan and the U.S. command occupying South Korea assembled every month to set targets of nuclear attack and discuss various measures for their attainment, *Minju Choson* says it shows that the U.S. imperialists are indeed nuclear warmaniacs.

**O Chin-u Meets With GDR Army Delegation**  
*SK221026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT*  
22 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u met and had a friendly talk today with the delegation of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic headed by Vice-Minister of National Defence and Chief of the General Staff of the GDR National People's Army Fritz Streletz.

Present were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

**Papers Denounce DJP Campaign as Fraud**  
*SK220627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT*  
22 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* Thursday comment on the full-scale fraudulent "campaign" of the gang of the "Democratic Justice Party" in South Korea for No Tae-u's "victory in the presidential elections.

*Nodong Sinmun* says in a signed commentary:

"DJP" gangsters held the first "working meeting" for measures on presidential elections" on October 19 to discuss the "election" campaign full of violence and frauds.

That day the secretary general of the "DJP" told reporters that No Tae-u's "military career" might help him to be "qualified to be president" in view of the present North-South "confrontation," although the opposition called for termination of the military "government." This cannot be overlooked.

His outburst meant that the present military fascist "government" should not be replaced by a civilian government and his clique remain in power to maintain the military dictatorship. This is a declaration of continuous military dictatorship and a flagrant challenge to the South Korean people who call for the overthrow of the military dictatorial "regime." It signifies that they would not hesitate to carry out a military "coup d'etat" under the pretext of "security" in order to prop up the shaking military dictatorship in South Korea.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is loud-mouthed about "political program" for "democratic development" as if it would work "political miracles," it is hatching a plot behind the scene to stamp out the democratic forces by violence for prolonged power of the "DJP" and continuation of dictatorship, in case the political situation does not develop in its favor. Its prelude is its assertion that No Tae-u with "military career" is "qualified to be president."

*Minju Choson* in a signed commentary denounces the argument of the "DJP" gang about the traitor No Tae-u's "military career" for "presidential qualification" as a vicious challenge to the South Korean people who demand the termination of the military fascist "regime" and establishment of a democratic government.

**Kim Il-song Receives Japanese Delegation**  
*SK221120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT*  
22 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 22 received the Japanese scientific and cultural delegation headed by Namio Egami, honorary professor of Tokyo University, Japan, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Chang Chol, minister of culture and art, and Kim U-chong, chairman of the Friendship Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from them.



**Pyongyang-Moscow-Berlin Air Route Opens**  
*SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)—Pyongyang-Moscow-Berlin regular airline of the Korean Civil Aviation will open in accordance with an agreement between the DPRK Civil Aviation Administration, the GDR General Bureau of Civil Aviation and the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The JS 215-216 regular airline of the Korean Civil Aviation which has run between Pyongyang and Moscow by "IL-62" airliner will be extended to Berlin from November 12, 1987.

The airliner leaves Pyongyang at 09:00 local hours every Thursday and arrives in Berlin via Moscow at 14:00 hours. And it leaves Berlin at 16:00 hours on the same day and arrives in Pyongyang through Moscow at 12:40 the following day.

The opening of this airliner will contribute to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK, the USSR and the GDR and pleasing the comfort of passengers on this airline.

**South Korea**

**Opponents Protests Mark No's Kwangju Visit**  
*SK211319 Seoul YONHAP in English 1315 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Songjong, South Korea, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—A tear gas grenade was exploded Wednesday afternoon just in front of No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, but no casualty was reported.

At the moment of explosion, No was just starting to speak before a crowd of about 500 at a marketplace here, near Kwangju, the capital of South Cholla Province and the very scene of the 1980 tragic civilian uprising against the martial law.

There were no casualties or injuries on the scene, but the gathering became a scene of utter confusion. Frightened onlookers screamed and scrambled to get away.

No, who was on a presidential election campaign visit here, immediately stopped his speech and left the scene, shouting I will make the greatest efforts to achieve democratization in this country.

Police said that the tear gas grenade, which was exploded mere two meters away from a platform on which No stood, was seemingly thrown from the second floor of a nearby building.

After the explosion, a group of irate women threw abusive language against No. Some eggs were also thrown towards a bus which carried journalists who was accompanying the 55-year-old DJP leader.

**Youths Use More Tear Gas**  
*SK220342 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0300 GMT 22 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] At a rally to inaugurate the Young Volunteers Corps of North Cholla Province held at Chongju indoor stadium on 22 October, DJP President No Tae-u stressed that authoritarianism, factionalism, and provincialism prevailing in our society must be eradicated, and stated that young men, the generation of the 29 June, should take the lead in realizing this cause. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, some 20 unidentified youths among the crowd gathered in front of Chongju indoor stadium where the inauguration rally was being held, exploded 3 to 4 tear gas canisters, staging sporadic demonstrations.

**Eggs 'Spice' No Rally**  
*SK220109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
22 Oct 87 p 2*

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Songjong, Cholla-namdo—The explosion of two tear gas grenades interrupted Democratic Justice Party chief No Tae-u's speech yesterday in a market here where about 500 people gathered.

The grenades were believed to have been thrown by family members of the victims of the 1980 Kwangju uprising from the second floor of a near-by building. They fell two meters away from an impromptu podium where No was making a stumping speech.

There were no casualties but the crowd rushed out of the market, coughing and shedding tears.

Several middle-aged women chanted slogans against President Chon Tu-hwan and No while the DJP president was making a speech.

"Down with dictatorship," "Return our sons (who died in the Kwangju uprising)," shouted the women.

They were held back by policemen and party members as they tried to approach No.

The government party's presidential candidate arrived here in the afternoon after inaugurating the DJP's Youth Service Corps at the Kwangju Gymnasium in the morning.

No had a generally trouble-free tour of Kwangju City except for sporadic demonstrations by students yesterday. He was hit by an egg.



As soon as he arrived in Kwangju, he visited the tombs of his ancestors located in the suburbs of this city, a gesture aimed to get over with the acute regional antagonism.

After paying tribute to the tombs, he told members of the "Kwangju" No clan: "My ancestors resided here and were buried here. We should clear up the chronic sentiments of localism in this small territory."

"I will love the people just as I serve my ancestors," he told about 1,000 members of the "Kwangsang" No clan who gathered at the private cemetery in the northern suburbs of the city.

In a meeting with some 50 victims of the 1980 Kwangju bloodshed, he vowed to solve their anguish by providing due compensations and erecting monuments when he is elected president.

"I came here to assuage your grief. If the incident is settled in a political revenge, it will invite another problem. I have the key to the question," he stressed.

He accused opposition politicians of "exploiting your sorrow for their political games."

Harping on a new slogan of "creating an era for the great ordinary people," he asked for support when he offered luncheon for over 300 bus drivers, conductresses, postmen, street sweepers, barbers and peddlers at a hotel later.

The Kwangju gymnasium, where the provincial branch of the DJP's Youth Service Corps was inaugurated, was filled with enthusiastic young members who repeatedly chanted "No Tae-u and DJP's victory," as in previous similar ceremonies.

But No was hit with one of three eggs thrown by three youths at the entrance to the venue.

Over 20 youths, seemingly students, staged protests against the DJP president in a plaza in front of the gymnasium.

Of them, 10 people who attempted to dash to No, were taken by police.

During and after the ceremony, there were yells of accusation from a few women.

One shouted, "Down with (President) Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. Revive my husband (killed in the incident)."

No abruptly canceled his plan to visit a downtown market place for close contacts with the people apparently for fear of student demonstrations against him.

Hundreds of college students here staged demonstrations in the downtown streets sporadically.

No, who probably expected opposition by some citizens, said in a brief press conference later, "The crowd welcomed me more enthusiastically than I expected. The eggs thrown to me are spice for a dynamic democracy."

In the meantime, Rep. Choe Yong-chol, former DJP-recommended National Assembly vice speaker, told the corps members that Kim Yong-sam asked the government not to reinstate Kim Tae-chung.

"Despite the demand, the government pardoned Mr. Kim Tae-chung. Yet, he attacks president No, forgetting the benevolent decision," he said in an address supporting No.

The DJP head encouraged workers at the Hanam Industrial Complex here and farmers and fishermen in Yonggwang near this fifth largest city.

He will take part in a similar ceremony for Cholla-pukto Youth Corps in Chongju today.

He said all the corps-launching ceremonies including the one scheduled for Saturday in his hometown of Taegu would be held indoors.

"Full outdoor stumping rallies will be held after the public notice of an election date," he said. It is expected for the middle of next month.

#### **No Vows To Ease Kwangju Wounds**

SK220046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
22 Oct 87 p 1

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Kwangju—Democratic Justice Party presidential nominee No Tae-u said here yesterday that the ruling party will work out measures soon to heal the "wounds" left by the May 1980 Kwangju uprising in an effort to restore national reconciliation.

"Now, I will promote building a memorial monument for the victims of the unhappy incident and study how to compensate them and their families," No told some 50 people representing the victims.

He said that the DJP will take steps soon to ensure the honor of all the persons involved is restored and wounded victims and their suffering families get treated properly and are guaranteed jobs.

The government announced officially that 191 died during the 10 days of bloody conflict.

No was in Kwangju to attend an inauguration rally for the "Youth Service Corps" of the party's Kwangju and Cholla-namdo branches held at Kwangju Gymnasium in the afternoon.

The DJP president said, "I have already embarked on a full-fledged effort to settle the 'Kwangju question' from the point of view of national reconciliation, by having the civil rights of Mr. Kim Tae-chung restored through my June 29 democratization declaration."

"I will positively work out measures to help all parties concerned forgive and become to reconcile with each other rather than confront each other without alternative," said No.

No, a former four-star general, was chief of Defense Security Command at the time of the Kwangju uprising. No played a major role in helping then Army general Chon Tu-hwan to take power during the transitional period following the assassination of president Pak Chong-hui in 1979.

"Taking the Kwangju incident as a lesson for the nation, I will lead the next government in getting it recorded as a historic lesson," said No.

He said that he had been studying the efforts of the American and Spanish people to reconcile themselves after the civil wars in their two countries.

But a few people are still hindering the effort to settle the question through reconciliation and cooperation for their own political purposes, said No.

He went on, "As for me, I think it my duty to solve the questions arising from the Kwangju incident. So, I came here, thinking myself owing something to the people.

No announced developments programs for the rather underdeveloped province of Cholla-namdo in a meeting with reporters earlier.

No said that the ruling party will seek to transform some 240 million-pyong (one pyong equals 3.3 square meter) of sea-reclaimed areas in Yongam-gun into a site for an industrial complex.

Some 186 billion won is required for the development of the industrial complex, said No, adding that the DJP had already urged the administration to embark on the project.

No also said that Mokpo airport, which has been closed since 1973, will be redeveloped so that it may open in early 1990 to facilitate the local development and prepare for direct trade with mainland China.

Some 688 billion won will be provided for the project for the three years from this year.

Mokpo college will also be elevated to the status of university by 1990, according to No.

In what sounded like election pledges, No said that the DJP will seek to establish a special committee to promote balanced local development by the government.

### **No Remarks on Protests**

*SK221106 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] DJP President No Tae-u said today: Even though I visited Iri to greet DJP members and Iri citizens who gave me encouragement, functions could not be held smoothly as radical students occupied the meeting place and committed acts destroying order. This is regrettable.

In a statement issued after a Chonju meeting to inaugurate the Corps of Youth Volunteers in North and South Cholla Provinces, President No Tae-u said: Trying to block, by illegal physical force, our political schedule for realizing genuine democracy is an act of destroying democracy. The people will not tolerate such an act. The authorities must take stern measures in preparation for the election.

When approximately 10 thousand Iri citizens gathered at the Iri Station plaza, where a welcome meeting for President No Tae-u was scheduled, approximately 500 students of Wongwang University demonstrated against this meeting. The meeting to welcome No was held elsewhere. The crowd began gathering at the plaza of Iri Station at 1500 today. Among them, approximately 150 student activists began to stage a sit-in, while chanting antigovernment slogans after occupying streets leading to the station plaza. They were dispersed when the police fired tear gas canisters. At around 1605 approximately 500 student activists again gathered around the podium built at the Iri Station plaza and continued the demonstration, while approximately 150 of them occupied the podium. Resultantly, the President No's welcome meeting was held at the office of the DJP's Iri-Iksan chapter. When the police arrested some of the students, the demonstrators confronted the police while throwing stones at the Iri Station police box.

### **No Tae-u Hometown Rally Moved Indoors**

*SK220135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
22 Oct 87 p 2*

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party has decided to hold an inauguration rally for the Youth Service Corps of the party's Taegu and Kyongsang-pukto branches scheduled for Saturday at a gymnasium, cancelling its earlier plan to hold it outdoors.

DJP presidential nominee No Tae-u instructed party officers to hold the Taegu rally indoors, prior to his departure for Kwangju yesterday morning.

No told officials at Kimpo airport an outdoor rally in his hometown of Taegu would exacerbate the local antagonism between Kyongsang and Cholla provinces.

The DJP presidential nominee deplored the escalating action of the two opposition presidential hopefuls, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, to compete to show their popularity in mass rallies.

No said, "We had greatly feared local antagonism as one of the worst side effects of a direct presidential election."

"That localism has already reemerged as the two Kims are bent on increasing the number of ralliers as was seen at the mass rallies in Kwangju and Pusan," No said.

To compete with the mass rallies organized by the two Kims respectively attracting hundreds of thousands of local citizens, the DJP had also planned to draw some 300,000 party members and citizens to the rally at Turyu Park in Taegu.

Announcing the abrupt change in the plan, a senior DJP member said that the mass mobilization of the local citizens was likely to cause trouble.

A DJP lawmaker from Taegu city confided that it would have been difficult anyway to mobilize a big crowd of non-party members appropriate for the size of the city which has a population of about two million.

"I think," No said, "the people want the ruling and opposition parties to refrain from acts causing local enmity."

"How can I, as the presidential nominee of the ruling party, act irresponsibly like the two Kims," said No.

The DJP presidential nominee is touring major cities across the nation as part of his pre-election campaign, attending inauguration rallies for the party's Youth Service Corps branches.

**North Urged Toward Joint UN Entry, Peace**  
*SK220259 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
22 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Pak Sang-yong yesterday forecast bright prospects for Korea's entry into the United Nations after a successful hosting of the Olympic Games in Seoul next year.

He then urged North Korea to join South Korea in seeking simultaneous entry into the international organization to pursue international peace and security jointly.

In a dinner speech before the United Nations Association of the Republic of Korea at Lotte Hotel, Pak noted, "We are convinced that the external environment for Korea's admission to U.N. is in our favor."

He cited that many foreign nations have endorsed Korea's consistent position that the Korean question should be resolved peacefully through direct dialogue between South and North Korea.

"Under these circumstances, I am reasonably sure that the prospects for the admission of our country into the U.N. will become much brighter after the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympiad," Pak said.

He also called on North Korea to positively respond to South Korea's proposal for the conclusion of a basic relations treaty and the "cross-recognition" by the four neighboring powers of Korea.

"The proposals ... are increasingly supported by the international community."

**Students Firebomb Downtown Seoul Police Box**  
*SK220149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
22 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Some 50 university students hurled stones and fire bombs at a police box on a crowded Chongno street of Seoul yesterday, destroying window panes and setting fire to some office furniture.

At 5:10 p.m., students belonging to a radical activist group of the "National Association of Democratic Youths" rushed to the police box, chanting their cause for the "establishment of a provisional government."

They held out in front of the police box for 10 minutes, chanting slogans tainted with radical ideology and singing songs before being dispersed by tear-gas firing riot police. Five students were led away by police.

It was the first time for radical students to take to streets and attack police box in months in a bid to push their demands for the writing of a new constitution for the masses.

Some students chanted radical slogans in political rallies in Seoul and in other provincial areas, opposing the referendum on the new constitution worked out by ruling and opposition camps. However, their shouts were drowned by others in the crowd.

**2 Kims Meet, Candidate Issue Still Undecided**  
*SK220232 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam and Adviser Kim Tae-chung of the Reunification Democratic Party discussed the issue of a single candidacy today and agreed to decide by next Monday on the matter of electing a single candidate at the extraordinary party national convention. However, the two Kims said they will refrain from engaging in a smear campaign against each other and



would make utmost efforts and cooperate in establishing a civilian government, thereby strongly suggesting an impending parting between the two Kims.

President Kim Yong-sam and Adviser Kim Tae-chung met at the Diplomats' Club in Seoul this morning and had intensive discussions on the single candidacy issue but failed to make any substantial progress. When President Kim proposed the issue be settled by a vote at an extraordinary party national convention, adviser Kim said he would give a reply by 26 October;

At today's talks, President Kim Yong-sam said that under the present circumstances where the promise of an agreed single candidacy has not been realized, it is impossible to further postpone this issue. He proposed to elect a single candidate at the extraordinary party national convention early next month. This would be done by appointing the managers of the 36 party chapters, which have not yet been organized, and nominating the representatives to the party's national convention.

Adviser Kim Tae-chung said that although he admits the inevitability of a national party convention, he thinks it is rather belated. He said, however, that he will actively review President Kim's proposal and reply no later than 26 October.

Meanwhile, RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said that it is substantial progress that the two Kims decided to actively review the matter of election through the party's national convention. He added that President Kim stressed that although a run-off breaks the promise to the people and is not the best way, it is the only way.

Mr Han Kwang-ok, private spokesman for Adviser Kim Tae-chung, said that at today's talks the two Kims stressed that they will cooperate with each other under all circumstances for the establishment of a civilian government. He added that President Kim's proposal to elect a single candidate at the national party convention will be actively reviewed in consultation with likeminded persons before sending a reply.

#### **Adviser's Withdrawal 'Impossible'**

SK220647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT  
22 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung failed to reach an agreement on a single opposition presidential candidate Thursday as Kim Tae-chung virtually rejected Kim Yong-sam's proposal for a vote showdown in a national convention.

Kim Yong-sam, President of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and Kim Tae-chung, permanent adviser to the party, met at a Seoul restaurant for a final discussion on the matter.

In the one hour and 40-minute meeting, Kim Yong-sam proposed that the RDP's single candidate be chosen through a vote at the nominating convention after appointing chief organizers of 36 district chapters yet to be established.

Kim Tae-chung said he will respond to the proposal by next Monday. After the meeting, Kim Tae-chung, however, told reporters at his home, it's too late. It is impossible to withdraw my intention of running for president.

The 36 chapters should have been founded in August or September, he said.

Kim Tae-chung clarified his candidacy plan, saying that the single candidate issue can be settled later on the basis of who wins more public support during the election campaigning.

Kim Tae-chung also said that he had already determined that he would run in the upcoming presidential election. A vote showdown would pose the danger of behind-the-scenes maneuvering and would lead to various scandals, he added.

But Han Kwang-ok, spokesman for Kim Tae-chung, said that Kim will discuss the matter in earnest with his aides and staff.

Kim Yong-sam said he proposed the vote showdown because he and Kim Tae-chung failed to agree to a single RDP candidate at a time when public notice of the presidential election, slated for December this year, is imminent.

Kim Yong-sam said that he will take steps to receive signatures from representatives of party chapters in an effort to push ahead with the national convention, scheduled for Nov. 5.

Meanwhile, the two Kims pledged that under no circumstances would they slander each other. They also agreed to make joint efforts to end the military government.

Kim Yong-sam officially announced his candidacy Oct. 10, while Kim Tae-chung is expected to declare his candidacy around the end of this month.

#### **2 Kim Factions on Meaning of Rally Crowds**

SK220255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
22 Oct 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "War of Nerves"]

[Text] The two Kims' rival factions are engaged in a "war of nerves" over their respective public rallies to be held in Taejon and Chongju Saturday.

"I'm confident that the Taejon rally will draw three times as many people as the one that Kim Tae-chung held in the same city last month," said Rep. Kim Tae-chung of the Kim Yong-sam faction.

"The Taejon rally will bring an end to the argument over who (of the two Kims) are more popular," he added.

Rep. Yu Chun-sang of the Kim Tae-chung faction said, "It would be a bit difficult to draw a huge crowd because Chongju is a small city of the population of only 360,000. Despite that, I'm sure that adviser Kim will receive enthusiastic welcome there."

#### **CHOSON ILBO Poll on Kims' Chances**

SK220316 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
22 Oct 87 p 1

[Report on the results of a telephone poll of 500 Adults on the possibility of victory for Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung in case both run for the presidency of South Korea in the forthcoming presidential elections—poll jointly conducted by CHOSON ILBO and Korea Gallup on 16 and 17 October]

[Text] Most of the eligible voters in our country think that neither RDP President Kim Yong-sam nor RDP Adviser Kim Tae-chung would win if, because of failure to choose a single candidate between them, both run for the presidency.

According to a countrywide telephone poll of 262 males and 238 females over the age of 20 conducted jointly by Choson Ilbo and Korea Gallup on 16 and 17 October on the question "Do you think either Mr Kim Yong-sam or Mr Kim Tae-chung can win in the forthcoming presidential elections, even if both run?," 64.2% of respondents said "no possibility of winning." Thus, an absolute majority gave skeptical responses. Only 18.4% said "There is a possibility of a win."

The dominant reasons for the no possibility of a win opinions were: "Because of the dispersion of votes for the RDP" and "Because of disappointment over the two Kims." The percentages were 59.5 and 32.5 respectively. Only 2.8% said "because of weak support for them from the beginning."

Regionally, North Kyongsang Province and Seoul showed the strongest negative responses. In these regions, 80% and 74% of the respondents respectively said that there is no possibility of a win. Meanwhile, the percentage in the Cholla provinces was 44.8. This was the smallest.

On a regional basis concerning the reasons for the no possibility of a win opinions, respondents in the Chungchong provinces and Seoul felt more strongly that it was "because of disappointment over the two Kims" (49.8

and 48.7% respectively) than "because of the dispersion of votes" (32.2 and 47% respectively). In other regions, the opinion "because of the dispersion of votes" was stronger.

Meanwhile, on the question of representativeness, a high percentage of 53.1% said that the winner's representativeness would be recognized, even if he earns less than 50% of the votes. Some 34.5% said "difficult to tell."

#### **TONG-A ILBO Poll on Provincialism**

SK220022 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
20 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Four out of 10 voters view provincialism, which began to emerge conspicuously during the 1967 presidential election, as greatly affecting the forthcoming December presidential election, but 6 out of 10 voters believe that provincialism is not necessarily bad.

According to a telephone poll of 1,600 voters selected at random in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejon, 59.1% of the respondents said "yes," 23.3% said "no," and 10.4% said "do not know" to the question "Do you think provincialism will greatly affect the forthcoming presidential election?" The poll was conducted by a survey team led by Hong Ki-son, a professor of the Newspaper and Broadcast Department of Korea University, at the request of Tong-a Ilbo.

On the question "Do you think provincialism is bad," 51.9% of the respondents said "yes," 37.7% said "no," and 10.4% said "do not know."

In a regional breakdown, 69.4% in Taegu, 62.8% in Seoul, 50.5% in Kwangju, 49.3% in Pusan, and 48.2% in Taejon said that provincialism will greatly affect the forthcoming presidential election, whereas 31% in Kwangju, 30.3% in Taejon, 25.2% in Pusan, 22.5% in Seoul, and 20.1% in Taegu answered that "provincialism will affect the presidential election."

Also, 65.1% in Taejon, 54.2% in Seoul, 47.4% in Taegu, 46.7% in Pusan, and 45.9% in Kwangju said that "provincialism is bad," whereas 43.4% in Taegu, 43.3% in Kwangju, 40.7% in Pusan, 36.4% in Seoul, and 20.4% in Taejon answered that "provincialism is not necessarily bad."

The percentage of respondents who answered "provincialism is not bad" is highest in Taegu and second highest in Kwangju—the two cities where regional sentiments were notably manifested in the 1967 and 1971 presidential elections—thus indicating that people in those two cities exhibit a different view of the problem of provincialism.

Some 65.1% of respondents in Taejon said provincialism was bad. This was the highest percentage of any of the five cities, and it is in Taejon where many people hailing

from various provinces, including Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces, live. In addition, the number of respondents who said that "provincialism will not affect the presidential election" was 30.3% in Taejon, the second highest percentage among the five cities. This shows that Taejon is likely to be least influenced by provincialism among the five big cities.

The pollees, who were randomly selected from the telephone directories of the five big cities, numbered 1,600 voters—500 in Seoul, 350 in Pusan, 250 in Taegu, 250 in Kwangju, and 250 in Taejon. The number of people who said "do not know" to all questions was 165. Therefore, 1,435 people actually responded to the telephone poll.

Of the 1,435 respondents, 742 were men and 693 women.

**Protestant Ministers Declare for Kim Yong-sam**  
*SK220225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
22 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Taegu—Four hundred and seventeen Protestant ministers in Taegu and Kyongsangbuk-do announced yesterday their support for Kim Yong-sam as the opposition's presidential candidate.

"Presbyter Kim (Kim Yong-sam), who has struggled against dictatorship at the risk of his life, should be allowed to reap as he has sown," said the ministers in a statement issued at their meeting at a hotel here.

The 417 pastors include the Rev. Kim Su-hak, dean of the Taegu Theological Seminary. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, is a Christian.

**'Thugs' Attack Striking Magazine Employees**  
*SK220221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
22 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Some 50 striking employees of Sisayongosa Inc., and English monthly magazine publishing house in Seoul, were allegedly attacked last night by scores of the company's sales personnel and "thugs."

Some 10 of the strikers, half of them women, were injured, two of them seriously, said a spokeswoman for the workers.

Pak Yong-sin, 30, and Cho Man-hwan, 28, were hospitalized in a comatose state after being severely beaten around 7 p.m. by the attackers who apparently attempted to foil a scheduled overnight sit-in, the spokesman said.

Kim Chi-yong, one of the striking editorial staff members, said they seized the chairman's office around 5 p.m., demanding talks with the chairman.

She said they had been denied work by management since Aug. 24, when they formed a labor union, although salaries had been paid.

**NWA Seeks Ministry Mediation on Strike**  
*SK220157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
22 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The labor union of Northwest Airlines (NWA) has asked the Labor Ministry to mediate in the long-standing labor dispute over personnel management, it was learned yesterday.

The labor and management of the U.S. airline company have met repeatedly in the last several days but failed to narrow their differences.

The management reportedly has forwarded a three-point compromise including the retraction of its earlier decision to transfer 13 workers from the passenger terminal to the cargo section and a six months moratorium on personnel movement.

The establishment of labor-management advisory council was also included in the compromise. However, the union turned down the offer.

The labor union has refused to compromise, saying that the company's proposal was nothing but a ploy to drag their feet.

The union now demands that workers from the Korea Security Co. (KSC), to be hired in the days to come, be posted in "less important" positions such as cargo checks, boarding announcement and other mundane positions.

The 34 KSC workers now working for NWA are to be accepted as regular employees of the airline by the end of next year in accordance with an agreement reached Oct. 8 to end a month-long strike over dual personnel management.

The hiring of temporary workers from KSC is said to have been necessary during the peak business season in the summer, according to the company management.

The management remains adamant on their position that personnel administration is an inviolable right of the management that cannot be dictated by the labor union.



## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### **Mahathir Comments on Stock Market Situation**

*BK211329 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1159 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 21 (BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Wednesday share prices and the Malaysian stock market have not been hit badly following the fall in stock prices in the world market.

In fact, many foreign investors consider our share prices low and feel that this is the best time to buy, he told reporters at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport here on his return from Vancouver.

While the drop in stock prices worldwide had somewhat affected the local market, the drastic fall in stock prices in the world market had no connection with Malaysia, he added.

#### **Vietnamese Boat People Land at Bidong**

*BK220711 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 87*

[Text] Two boatloads of 77 Vietnamese who fled their country landed at Bidong island on the east of Peninsula Malaysia yesterday evening. Earlier, four Vietnamese men jumped from their boat about 30 meters from the beach and swam towards the shore. They told villagers they had come to get fresh water to continue their journey to the island. One of them who spoke English, said they fled Vietnam Sunday. There were 25 children and several women on board the two boats.

#### **Commentary on Philippines' Sabah Claim**

*BK220955 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 22 Oct 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The statement by the Philippines' vice president, Mr Salvador Laurel, that his country's claim on Sabah will soon be settled is a welcome piece of news as far as Malaysia is concerned. The vice president was addressing a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents Association in Manila.

The Sabah claim, as the media call it, goes back more than 20 years ago when the late President Macapagal used it for purposes for external politics and power politics in particular. The Malaysian Government has all along maintained that the so-called claim has no legal basis whatsoever. Before Sabah came into the Malaysian Federation the people's wishes had been properly ascertained by a UN visiting mission. Also there is no clamor or demand nor the slightest interest among the Sabah

people for any kind of merger with the Philippines. Ironically, it is the Filipinos who go to great length to enter Sabah. Many are prepared to risk the consequences of illegal entry.

The people in the Philippines under the new order and government of President Aquino face a very challenging task of national reconstruction after a long period of misrule by President Marcos. They should look to national development and not revive old claims that would not bring them any benefit. The international community would not entertain territorial claims like that of the Manila claim on Sabah. There would be no hope of any kind of international peace and harmony if nations of the Third World start to claim territories that belong to other nations. It would be different if Sabah had been forcibly grabbed from the Philippines. That was not the case. The British had sovereignty over Sabah and in 1963 Sabah became a part of Malaysia. There was at all times a continuous and peaceful display of sovereignty. Moreover, the days are long passed when a ruler would simply transfer a territory to some other ruler. Today, the right of the people to self-determination is a well-known concept. By that standard the people of Sabah, by their voluntary acceptance of the Malaysian connection have already decided their own destiny.

ASEAN stands for regional unity and solidarity as members have committed themselves to worthwhile goals such as the economic and social progress of their peoples. The dormant Philippine claim on Sabah had, in the past at least, been an unnecessary source of tension and of irritation between the two countries. It is worth recalling that 10 years ago, when the second ASEAN summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, President Marcos promised to take steps to drop the Sabah claim. He did not follow up this pledge. The third ASEAN summit will be held in Manila in mid-December. It would be a wonderful gesture for cordial relations between Malaysia and the Philippines if on that occasion the present administration in Manila will officially announce that it was dropping the out-of-date claim on Sabah. Malaysians are confident that this will indeed happen.

### Singapore

#### **Lee Kuan Yew Returns After Canada Meeting**

*BK211305 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew returned home this evening after attending the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Vancouver, Canada. The prime minister was accompanied by Mrs Lee, the minister of community development, and second minister for foreign affairs, Mr Wong Kan Seng, and several officials.

## Cambodia

**Hun Sen Says U.S. Should Request MIA's**  
*BK211228 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 21 (AFP)—The prime minister of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime has called on Washington to ask directly for the return of MIA remains and an American held in Cambodia, even if it does not recognize his government.

"We are awaiting an approach from the American Government but they don't seem to be interested in their citizen," Premier Hun Sen said here Monday about 35-year-old American Sterling Brian Bono, captured in May after crossing from Thailand to search for U.S. servicemen missing from the Indochinese war.

If Washington "officially demands" his release, "we will examine this request," Mr. Hun Sen added in an interview with *Agence France-Presse*.

Washington does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime, installed by Hanoi in 1979 after Vietnamese troops invaded the country and overthrew the Khmer Rouge.

The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok said it was pursuing "through appropriate international agencies" the cases of Mr. Bono and the U.S. servicemen missing-in-action (MIA) from the Indochinese war which ended in 1975.

Analysts in Bangkok said Phnom Penh was anxious to enter into even quasi-official relations with Western countries to win recognition and that its actions in these two cases were at least partly motivated by this concern.

Mr. Hun Sen said Mr. Bono was in good health and held by Cambodian rather than Vietnamese forces as some reports had said.

"He has committed a mistake. He is therefore guilty and we will soon make a decision on his fate," the premier added.

He acknowledged that Cambodia had "a certain number" of remains of Americans, and Phnom Penh was willing to "return them if there is an official demand from the U.S. Government, but regrettably the people in the White House have said they will not contact us since they do not recognize us."

"We would not consider (such a demand) as official or de facto recognition by the U.S. Government... We do not link the remains of American soldiers to political questions," he added saying the issue was a humanitarian one.

Washington lists 91 people—83 soldiers and eight civilians—missing in Cambodia. A total of 555 are still missing in Laos and 1,757 in Vietnam.

**Editorial On Coming SRV Troop Pullout**  
*BK220807 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0526 GMT  
20 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK)—The Voice of the Kampuchean People in an editorial devoted to the coming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia stressed that, like the previous ones, this partial withdrawal is a result of the Cambodian revolution's development—in particular, the growth of the Cambodian Armed Forces which are capable of gradually assuming the country's defense.

In the past few years, the radio continued, the Cambodian people's revolutionary armed forces have succeeded not only in dismantling 17 enemy bases along the border but also completely controlling them and firmly maintaining security in the country. Furthermore, the enemies are being driven to disintegration from day to day due to the lack of food, ammunition, and internal rifts. Increasing numbers of them have joined the revolution.

This withdrawal represents a new setback for the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces, in particular Thai ultra-rightists, in their slanderous propaganda and their attempt to sabotage the Cambodia-Vietnam special solidarity.

The Cambodian people engrave forever in their hearts the good deeds of Vietnamese volunteers who have sacrificed themselves for the Cambodian revolutionary cause and of those who continue to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Cambodian Army to defend Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to assist in restoring Cambodia's economy.

The Cambodian people express once again their profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and mothers who have sent their children to fulfill their internationalist mission in Cambodia and pledge to further strengthen the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity for the victory of socialist construction in Cambodia.

**Commentary on 'Erroneous' UN Resolution**  
*BK220939 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Oct (SPK)—The recent UN resolution on the Cambodian situation is erroneous, baseless, and runs counter to efforts for a political settlement on Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

That is what the paper *Pracheachon*, central organ of the KPRP, said in its recent commentary. The biweekly paper went on to stress that this resolution aims at reimposing the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Cambodia.



After recalling that the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia should go hand in hand with the guarantee of security in Cambodia, the nonreturn of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, and the end of all foreign intervention against the PRK, the paper wrote:

The 27 August statement of the PRK on its national reconciliation policy, the one dated 28 September in response to Norodom Sihanouk's initiative on a meeting of different Cambodian parties, and the one dated 8 October on a political solution to the Cambodian problem, prove the PRK's good will and high sense of responsibility regarding the Cambodian people's destiny.

All initiatives taken by the PRK and the three Indochinese countries in search of a political solution to the Cambodian problem have been supported by large sections of public opinion. However, there are still reactionary forces which seek through every means to oppose these initiatives in the hope of maintaining tension in the region.

The erroneous UN resolution on the Cambodian situation creates obstacles to efforts of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries to promote the trends for dialogue in finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem, concludes the paper.

**Phnom Penh's Attitude Toward Sihanouk**  
*BK220340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 22 (AFP)—Many Phnom Penh residents think it is time for their former monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to return home believing only this can bring peace to their troubled country.

Cambodians have not forgotten "Samdech" (Prince) Norodom Sihanouk, even if they do not understand why he allied himself with the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge against the pro-Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh.

Local inhabitants, from pedicab drivers to senior officials, do not hide the desire to see their former monarch return home to cooperate with the government of Premier Hun Sen in restoring peace, after years of war.

Government officials are relying heavily on a planned December meeting in Paris between Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk to that end, analysts say.

"(Prince) Sihanouk still has influence in Cambodian rural and religious circles, but young people do not know what he represents," a high-ranking official recently told *Agence France-Presse*.

"In four or five years, the older people who knew him will have disappeared, so we think it is time for him to do something," the official, who requested anonymity, said of the man overthrown in a U.S.-backed 1970 military coup.

"We know that Samdech Sihanouk is very concerned about the suffering of Cambodians," he said. "it is time politicians of different factions placed the interests of the people and the nation above all personal and group interests."

Observers say Phnom Penh's attitude towards the prince has softened in recent weeks, after years of criticism of his alliance with the Khmer Rouge and China.

The Cambodian regime seems to have decided that the time was ripe to play the Sihanouk card after the former monarch announced in May he was taking a year's leave from the presidency of the Cambodian resistance coalition.

The most obvious sign of this change of heart is the respect accorded Prince Sihanouk by senior leaders here, who now acknowledge his royal title: samdech in the Khmer language, or his eminence or prince in English.

These subtleties may escape the pedicab driver or the waitress or even the minor civil servant, who see the prince above all as a symbol of peace.

"We have had enough of war. When Sihanouk was here, we lived in peace. He must be told to return," said one civil servant, who was only 15 in 1970.

This pro-Sihanouk fervour does not seem to be accompanied by animosity towards the Phnom Penh regime, which came to power with Vietnamese help in 1978, ending four years of bloody Khmer Rouge rule.

Some foreigners living in Cambodia believe the communist regime has skilfully reinstalled confidence among the population while avoiding authoritarian politics that might recall Khmer Rouge methods.

The private sector is expanding rapidly here and the agricultural sector, in which about 80 percent of the seven million Cambodians work, is far less collectivised than in neighbouring Vietnam, western experts said.

"Today, the essential problem for the Phnom Penh regime is that of its credibility abroad," one diplomat said, adding: "it is necessary, as with its ally Vietnam, that it manages to convince (foreign opinion) that it really wants to find a solution to the Cambodian problem."

"That is why the Paris meeting will be fundamental to the two parties."

**Sources Say Currency Devalued 70 Percent**  
*BK211236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT  
20 Oct 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 21 (AFP)—Cambodia has devalued the riel by almost 70 per cent against the dollar in a bid to counter black market trading and bring in more foreign exchange, official sources said here Wednesday.

The devaluation, which was decided at the beginning of the month, took the official rate of the local currency from 30 to 100 riels to the dollar.

The change had not yet led to an increase in the dollar on the black market here where money changers based around the O'Russey Market were Wednesday trading the greenback at up to 130 riels compared with 124 six months ago.

The riel was devalued by almost 77 per cent in January 1986 when the official dollar rate rose from seven to 30 riels.

A high-ranking official of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government said the devaluation, while partly aimed at breaking the black market, was mainly an attempt to bring more foreign exchange into state coffers.

He said the move would allow international donor organizations to provide aid money at a rate "closer to Cambodian economic reality."

**Report on Heng Samrin's Soviet Interview**  
*BK220644 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Oct (SPK)—The most profound desire of the Cambodian people is to bring an end to the war and the sufferings of the civilian population which have been going for decades, stated Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee and chairman of Cambodia's Council of State, during an interview in Phnom Penh with Soviet Television.

To realize that, we are appealing for the uniting of all resources of the nation both intellectual and spiritual, at home and abroad, regardless of their past, their class or ethnic origins, their ideological and religious beliefs.

Cambodians must concentrate their efforts on building a peaceful fatherland, heir to the ancient civilization of Angkor, and on the struggle for its independence, freedom, sovereignty, and prosperity.

The Cambodian people and many many foreign countries approve of the national reconciliation policy proclaimed by the PRK, considering it sincere and just and seeing in it a way to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, noted the PRK leader. We appreciate the important contribution of the Soviet Union to the search for a settlement of the Cambodian problem, to the restoration of the atmosphere of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Seven former politicians of old Cambodia in emigration, partly under the influence of our policy, sent a message to the leaders of the PRK and those of the other Cambodian forces asking them to hold informal negotiations. Prince Sihanouk gave a positive reply to this proposal. We have the impression these developments show that a favorable prospect for dialogue is opening up, said Heng Samrin.

**Heng Samrin Greets Najibullah on Election**  
*BK220823 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Oct (SPK)—Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent his warm congratulations to Najibullah on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council.

In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his firm conviction that under Najibullah's clear-sighted and correct leadership, the Afghan people will certainly score new successes in national defense and construction and in thwarting every sabotage attempt of imperialism, expansionism, and other reactionary forces in the region.

The DRA's national reconciliation policy, he continued, has won vigorous support from peace- and justice-loving public opinion the world over and will be crowned with success. This policy reflects the goodwill of the government and fraternal Afghan people in their contribution to social progress, people's happiness and peace, and stability in the region and in the whole world.

"May the ties of friendship and solidarity between our two countries further develop and be strengthened for the interests of our two people, he concluded.

**VOK Correspondent Interviews Son Sann**  
*BK220726 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Oct 87*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government and KPNLF president, has said that to resolve the Cambodian issue with Vietnam, he thinks that it is very good if a way can be

found to end the Cambodian people's suffering. However, he said, it is the resistance fighters' duty to fight. In other words, Vietnam should be forced to the negotiating table because talks alone with Vietnam cannot resolve the Cambodian problem.

In an interview with a VOK correspondent, His Excellency Son Sann said Vietnam itself used to say that talks should be conducted along with fighting. This is why he is using this method against Vietnam. However, he does not object to the search for a political solution to end the Cambodian problem. His Excellency Son Sann also criticized some reports which say that he agreed or objected to certain points saying that this is not true. His Excellency Son Sann said he dares not say anything before consulting KPNLF members first. His Excellency Son Sann further said Vietnam is at an impasse. Vietnam has asked many countries for assistance to lessen its disgrace over the Cambodian problem.

In this interview, His Excellency Son Sann also talked about the votes in support of the UN resolution, which has caused great difficulties for Vietnam because of international pressure. At the end of the interview, His Excellency Son Sann appealed to the Cambodian people in general, and officials serving in the Heng Samrin forces in particular, to cooperate with the KPNLF and the Cambodian Coalition Government in the national liberation struggle and called for discipline and unity among resistance forces to continue the anti-Vietnamese struggle to force Vietnam to negotiate on the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia.

## BRIEFS

### Returnees in Banteay Meanchey

In September, state authorities in Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, have persuaded 18 misled persons to return to the fold, including 5 Pol Pot soldiers, who brought along 8 assorted weapons and some war materiel. In the past 8 months of this year, the district received 110 misled persons, among them 69 Pol Pot soldiers including a company commander. The returnees brought along 97 assorted weapons and a lot of war materiel. [Excerpt] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Oct 87 BK]*

## Indonesia

### Suharto, Aquino Envoy Discuss ASEAN Summit

BK220801 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Jose Concepcion, the Philippine president's special envoy, has said that President Suharto supports the convening of an ASEAN summit attended by the heads of government of the ASEAN states. The ASEAN summit will be a historic event, as it will take place 10 years after the 1977 ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This was revealed by Jose Concepcion, who also

serves as Philippine trade and industry secretary, after briefing President Suharto at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace on the situation prior to the Manila summit.

The Philippine special envoy and the head of state also discussed the need for economic affairs ministers to propose an agenda for the summit.

Touching on conditions in the Philippines, Jose Concepcion reiterated that the government is in full control of the situation in Manila and in the Philippines as a whole and that President Aquino has declared total war on the communists. According to Concepcion, the Manila summit will take place as scheduled, as all preparations have been made to accommodate the participants.

### Mokhtar Says Sihanouk To Meet Heng Samrin

BK220321 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
14 Oct 87 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the CGDK president, has agreed to meet the PRK's Heng Samrin in accordance with the agreement reached by Indonesia and Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja disclosed this to newsmen on Tuesday night [13 October] in the VIP lounge of Jakarta's Suharto-Hatta Airport shortly after his return from the UN General Assembly in New York. The minister said that Prince Sihanouk has agreed to meet with the Phnom Penh leaders in Jakarta, followed by a meeting between the prince and Vietnamese leaders. "However," he said, "the date is not yet fixed."

In the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July, Indonesia and Vietnam agreed there should be an informal meeting or cocktail party [preceding two words in English] between the two warring factions in Cambodia. The session should be based on equality, with no preconditions or political requirements attached.

Mokhtar added that in the near future, Sihanouk is also scheduled to see Hun Sen in Paris. Although Sihanouk has not given the exact date, it is believed the Paris meeting will be held before the one in Jakarta. Therefore, according to Mokhtar, there will be two scheduled meetings in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, which has now entered its 9th year. One will be in Paris, the other in Jakarta. However, Indonesia does not consider the meeting between Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Paris as a rival to that between Sihanouk and Heng Samrin in Jakarta. Mokhtar said: "From the beginning, Indonesia has been sincere in its search for a solution to the Cambodian problem, and therefore does not mind if the meeting is held in Paris or Jakarta. It all depends on Sihanouk's decision. His position is now far stronger than it was last May when he announced his 1-year leave of absence."



However, even though Indonesia does not see the Paris meeting as a rival, Mokhtar cautioned that "it will be good if Indonesian and French officials get together to discuss the two scheduled meetings with a view to avoiding any misunderstandings."

Mokhtar noted that the Paris meeting was initiated by seven of Sihanouk's Paris-based advisers. The selection of Paris as the venue was based largely on nostalgia. Indochina was once a French colony so it has close cultural ties with France.

Mokhtar also spoke on the outcome of his meeting with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in New York. Mokhtar said: "The PRC will not obstruct efforts to solve the Cambodian problem based on the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City in July. This is despite the fact that the PRC-backed Khmer Rouge has serious doubts that a solution to the Cambodian problem will be found in the near future."

Commenting on senior positions offered to Sihanouk by Heng Samrin, Mokhtar said: "It is all up to Sihanouk." However, he added that it appeared to be Heng Samrin's approach to offer amnesty and senior positions to Sihanouk as a president to a rebel. Therefore, Mokhtar believes that Sihanouk will not accept the offer.

#### **FRG Interior Minister Meets Police Chief**

*BK211429 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann paid a courtesy call today on Indonesian Police Chief General Mohamed Sanusi at police headquarters in Jakarta.

During the visit, they discussed efforts to broaden effective cooperation between the police forces of the two countries. This includes the course being attended by Indonesian police personnel at a training center in the FRG. Several Indonesian policemen are being trained to solve drug trafficking cases and other dangerous drug-related problems. Since 1984, there has been direct bilateral cooperation between the Indonesian police and the FRG Interior Ministry in educational research programs for Indonesian police personnel.

As a symbol of FRG assistance, the FRG interior minister presented some equipment to a drug research laboratory.

#### **Laos**

#### **Paper on U.S. Attack on Oil Platforms**

*BK221059 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 22 (KPL)—Commenting on the Persian Gulf situation today, *Pasason* condemns the recent attack on two Iranian oil drilling platforms, saying that this was not a correct way to solve the problem.

The paper shows concern over the strong statements made by the two sides: the arrogant words of Reagan referring to the attack as "the correct and legal use of force" and Iranian president's pledge to retaliate. This state of affairs, the paper points out, can only lead to the expansion of military confrontation.

"The action undertaken by the U.S.," says the paper, "took place at a time when the UN Security Council was searching for a peaceful solution to end the Iran-Iraq war before it is too late to do anything about it."

In this connection, the paper says, as the world trend demands it is imperative to withdraw all war armadas from the Persian Gulf. This is the first step of a peaceful solution in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolution No 598.

"The Lao people," says *Pasason*, "support the correct stance as proposed by the Soviet Union in connection with the solution of the regional conflict."

#### **Phoumi Vongvichit on October Revolution**

*BK221129 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 22 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the preparatory committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, yesterday gave an interview to *Pasason*.

Answering the question about the effects of the October revolution upon the struggle for independence and socialist construction in Laos, Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also acting president of the republic, spoke of achievements and progress in the Soviet society in all fields, some of which surpassed the old established world feudalism, capitalist countries. Such trend in favour of the socialist system will even pick up a more rapid tempo, said he.

What has been developing in the Soviet Union has set a good example for people in the five continents.

He added: "Under the influence of the Great October Revolution, the Lao people formed the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, born to the Indochinese Communist Party, in order to guide the national liberation struggle and now with determination, is engaging in the socialist path of national construction." [sentence as published]

In this connection, Phoumi Vongvichit made notes of appreciation for the great and priceless aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international organizations as well as support and assistance received from the world peoples who cherish peace, independence, democracy and social progress. These gestures, he said, have helped facilitate the task of socialist transformation and building in Laos.

Speaking about the present social restructuring efforts in the USSR and their effects upon the Lao society, Phoumi Vongvichit commended the new and progressive elements in the policy of the CPSU as announced on several occasions by M. Gorbachev.

Phoumi Vongvichit praised changes in many spheres, particularly the new conception introduced in restructuring and improving the economic management mechanism as well as the mechanism for the running of the state and social set-ups which are in accordance with Marxism-Leninism.

"The present restructuring of the Soviet society," said Phoumi Vongvichit, "serves as a priceless lesson for us who are ushering our beloved motherland on the road of socialist building.

"The resolution of the fourth party congress of Laos has made use of the Soviet lesson and applied it to the practical situation in this country ... This is aimed at improving the state machinery, our socio-economic management mechanism as defined in the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress."

#### **Preparatory Meeting Held**

*BK211035 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 21 (KPL)—The preparatory committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution on Oct. 20 held its 3rd plenary meeting here.

The meeting was chaired by its president, Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and acting-president of the Lao PDR.

The meeting reviewed the work of each sub-committee and outlined concrete plans of action aiming at making the celebration of the October revolution anniversary in the Lao PDR a success.

#### **PRC Leaders Thank Leaders for Greetings**

*BK211025 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 21 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihana, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from the Chinese leaders.

The message was jointly signed by Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zhen, president of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC.

It wrote:

"We, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and in our own names, would like to express our wholehearted thanks and best wishes to you and through you, to the Lao Government and people, for their greetings on the 38th national day of the PRC."

Also on the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received a message of thanks from Wu Xueqian, state advisor and foreign minister of the PRC.

#### **Delegation Returns From Syria, PDRY**

*BK221119 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 22 (KPL)—A delegation of the LPRP led by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate-member of the LPRP CC, deputy-head of its Propaganda Board, returned here on October 20 after visiting the Syrian Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of the Baath Arab Socialist Party of Syria and the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committees.

During its visit, the Lao delegation held talks with delegations of the Baath Arab Socialist Party of Syria and the Yemeni Socialist Party. They briefed each other on the success of parties' leadership and activities. They emphasized the need to strengthen their relations of friendship and cooperation in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The Lao delegation also paid courtesy visits to leaders of the two parties and toured production and cultural bases in the two countries.

Besides, the delegation took part in an international seminar on "the Great October Revolution and New Changes in the World" organised in Damascus, Syria, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. The seminar was attended by 84 delegations of communist and workers' parties as well as international organisations.

There, the participants analysed the influence of the October revolution to the world revolution in the past 70 years as well as the economic restructuring currently taking place in the Soviet Union nowadays.

#### **Kamphai Boupma Meets With Cuban Envoy**

*BK211029 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 21 (KPL)—Kamphai Boupma, acting-minister for foreign affairs, received here yesterday the new Cuban ambassador to Laos, Jose Manuel Garcia Torres.

On this occasion, the guest and the host exchanged views on the relations and assistance between the two countries so far.

Khamphai Boupha wished the new ambassador success in his work, thereby contributing to further developing the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

**Announcement on Party Official's Death**

*BK211259 Vientiane KPL in English 0951 GMT  
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 21 (KPL)—Following is the full text of the announcement on the death of Thitmouran Saochanthala, former member of the LPRP CC (Third Congress) and member of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], jointly issued here today by the Central Committee of the LPRP, the PSA and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR.

"The LPRP CC, the PSA and the Council of Ministers with deep sorrow announced to the Lao people of all ethnic groups and cadres, party members and combatants throughout the country that Thitmouran Saochanthala, former member of the LPRP CC and member of the PSA's Standing Committee, has died of old age on October 21, at 0300, in Vientiane, at the age of 79, despite close attention given to him by medical teams.

"His body is lying in state at a hall of the LPRP CC and the Council of Ministers' Office.

"A funeral ceremony will be held on October 24, at 1500 at That Louang Square."

**Funeral Committee Appointed**

*BK211600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Decree of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, signed by Nouhak Phoumsavan, appointing the committee in charge of arranging former Central Committee member Thitmouran Saochanthala's funeral—dated 21 October 1987]

[Text] To correctly implement the party policy toward deceased cadres, the party Central Committee Political Bureau agrees:

A: To appoint a committee composed of the following cadres in charge of organizing the funeral of Comrade Thitmouran Saochanthala, late member of the third party Central Committee and of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] who passed away at Hospital No 1 at 0300 on 21 October 1987:

1. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, head of the party Central Committee Organizational Commission, and secretary of the party Central Committee, as chairman;

2. Comrade Bolang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, as vice chairman;

3. Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, as member;

4. Comrade Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, as member;

5. Comrade Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, deputy general secretary of the SPC, as member;

6. Comrade Phao Phimmachan, deputy minister and deputy head of the Office of the Council, of Ministers, as member;

7. Comrade Bounma Mithong, deputy minister of interior, as member;

8. Comrade Thongsavat Yamani, vice chairman of the state Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, as member;

9. Comrade (Ngi Singpaseut), member of the party Central Committee Organizational Commission, as member;

10. Comrade Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health, as member.

B: The mourning period for Comrade Thitmouran Saochanthala will be the 3 days from 22 to 24 October 1987.

[Dated] Vientiane, 21 October

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau

**Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Song Competition**

*BK221125 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 22 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, on Oct. 20 sent a message of greetings to the first folk song competition which is going on here to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

After highlighting the success of the cultural and artistic activities in the past years as well as their contribution to the cause of national defence and socialist construction, to world peace and solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries, particularly activities to mark and congratulate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the USSR, the messages says:

"On behalf of the party and the Government of the Lao PDR and in my own name, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the folk song competition. I hope and believe that the folk song competition will be crowned with new success in both quality and quantity in order to meet the further need of the country and people."

## BRIEFS

### Twin Provinces' Friendship Shop

Vientiane, Oct. 15 (KPL)—The Savannakhet-Binh Tri Thien Friendship shop was officially opened in the central Savannakhet Province on Oct. 5 according to a memorandum on economic and trade cooperation signed between the two twin provinces. This two-storey shop, built at a total cost of 5,800,000 kip, was equally funded by both sides. Its first floor is set aside for a restaurant and the ground floor for selling fresh and dry marine food as well as industrial and handicraft goods. According to the memorandum, Binh Tri Thien is to supply the shop with main goods and Savannakhet is in charge of searching for markets. And profits will be equally shared by them. [Text]/*Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 15 Oct 87 BK*

### Exports to Socialist Countries

Vientiane, Oct. 16 (KPL)—"Lao export items to socialist countries have increased this year by 10 per cent compared with last year," said the director of the Lao Export-Import Company. The main export items of Laos are agricultural, forestry and wood, handicrafts products as well as tin ore, gypsum and cigarettes. Products of wood handicraft and coffee are the two main export items that earn more than 9 million rubles this year. [Text]/*Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 16 Oct 87 BK*

### Japanese Cooperation Minutes Signed

Vientiane, Oct. 16 (KPL)—Minutes of a meeting on Lao-Japanese cooperation concerning the designing and consolidation of the river port at km 4 were signed here on Oct. 14 between the Ministry of Transport and Post and the JICA [Japanese International Cooperation Agency]. Signatories to the document were Phetsamon, representative of Lao specialists, and Osasa, representative of Japanese specialists. [Text]/*Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 16 Oct 87 BK*

### Soviet Sports Aid

Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—A number of sport pistols and cartridges was handed over by Vladimir Barteniev, Soviet cultural counselor to Laos, to Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, chairman of the Lao committee for peace, solidarity and friendship with other nations, who is also president of the Lao Olympic Committee.

This aid, presented by the Soviet Olympic Committee, is a contribution to Lao athletes for training and taking part in the 24th Olympic Games. "Laos is going to take part in boxing, shooting and track-and-field," said a member of the Lao Olympic Committee. [Text] *Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 17 Oct 87 BK*

### Transport Delegation Visits PRK

Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry of Transport and Post headed by its minister, Phao Bounnaphon, member of the LPRP CC, left here on October 16 for a visit to the PRK at the invitation of its Kampuchean counterpart. During its stay there, the Lao delegation will exchange views with the Kampuchean side on how to improve transport and post work. The two countries' delegations will exchange visits once a year. [Text] *Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 17 Oct 87 BK*

## Philippines

**Laurel Urges Amnesty for Honasan, Cabauatan**  
*HK220704 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 22 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel Thursday urged President Corazon Aquino to grant amnesty to those involved in a bloody military coup attempt in August to effect "national reconciliation."

"The President should consider the grant of amnesty to Colonel Gringo (Gregorio) Honasan and his men," Mr. Laurel told the Manila Rotary Club.

"The grievances that provoked their mutiny have, after all, for the most part have been acknowledged as legitimate."

He said amnesty should also be considered for fugitive former Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, who has been linked with past coup attempts and who the military says may be trying to link up with the Honasan forces for a new strike against the government.

Fifty-three people were killed and nearly 300 wounded when Col. Honasan and about 2,000 renegade troops attacked the presidential palace and occupied key military camps here August 28.

Most of the participants have been captured and face sedition charges, but Col. Honasan and about 150 followers have eluded a military manhunt.

Col Honasan has pledged to make another takeover bid.

The Aquino government has said the coup leaders must surrender and face the consequences of their acts before an amnesty is considered.



Mr. Laurel, who described himself as a "jobless" vice president when he quit the Aquino cabinet in the wake of Col. Honasan's coup attempt, said he knew he would "again get brickbats for making this proposal," but that "as long as they eventually see the light, I shall be content."

He noted that Mrs. Aquino has a standing amnesty offer for communist and Moslem guerrillas.

He said that while the killings that occurred during the rebellion were deplorable, these were "less than the thousands that have been killed" by communist and Moslem guerrillas.

The vice president said rumors that he was "encouraging all these coups because I want to take over as President" were a "brazen lie".

But he did not deny that he hinted Tuesday he might agree to head a new government if the country's military forced Mrs. Aquino from power, but only on condition that they "go back to the barrack" afterwards.

**5-Year Strike Moratorium Not To Be Enforced**  
*HK220257 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] The government will not impose a 5-year strike moratorium but will leave it to voluntary agreements between labor and management. The government's role will only be a persuasive one. This was spelled out by President Aquino yesterday. She said she will meet soon with labor leaders and management representatives about the strike moratorium plan. The president's statement doused cold water on reports that the state is set to impose a strike moratorium for five years to enable the economy to recover. President Aquino said she prefers labor and management to arrive at such terms on a voluntary basis. This was after she explained [words indistinct] the situation and the need for cooperation among the government, labor and management for industrial peace that is conducive to economic improvement. This position was expressed by President Aquino to reporters after a cabinet meeting yesterday. The cabinet session dwelt primarily on the labor situation.

**Congress Grants Workers Pay Increase**  
*HK220425 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] The Senate has passed on second reading the proposed P10 minimum wage increase for both government and private workers, but one major amendment introduced by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile was approved. Enrile's proposal was to increase by P11 the basic pay for nonagricultural workers outside Metro Manila. The current minimum wage in Metro Manila is P54 and P52 elsewhere. This proposed increase will place the floorpay of non-Metro Manilans at par with Metro Manilans.

Meanwhile, Senator Maceda has filed a bill seeking a 30 percent pay increase for enlisted men and rank and file of the Armed Forces. The proposed hike will raise the soldier's pay to just about the level over the poverty line, and that of senior officers at the level of the civilian government's counterparts.

**Congress Leaders Approve Registration Day**  
*HK220743 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT  
22 Oct 87*

[Text] Congressional leaders have agreed to set November 28 as a special registration day to voters. At the same time, they set the same date as the deadline for the filing of the certificates of candidacies of all those running in the local elections come January 18. Under the proposal, the solons decided that all officers in charge and other public servants who are candidates are deemed automatically resigned once they file their certificates of candidacy. Caretaker officers will be named to replace them.

In a related story, the poll body is now preparing its calendar of activities for the coming local elections. Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr has told newsmen that the proposed guideline will be approved in an en banc session before the weekend. Copies of the Comelec's calendar of activities have been sent to Congress for consideration.

Still on the Lower House, deliberations on second reading of the proposed national budget are over. But minority floorleader Albano said the money bill is unconstitutional. He added that Congress has no right under the charter to increase the president's proposal. It has been noted that the money bill asked for an additional P2.8 million to the original requested P85.14 million outlay by the chief executive. Albano also suggested the scrapping of the P644 million contingency fund and the P422 million calamity fund, and the nearly P3 billion amelioration fund.

**Trade Secretary Backs Proposed Strike Halt**  
*HK211155 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr has said that the proposal for a 5-year strike moratorium may be finalized before the end of the year. In this connection, Concepcion also believes that the strike moratorium would be a big boost to the country's economic recovery program.

[Begin Concepcion recording] Our plan is to finalize the program before December. We should have the mechanism by then, because I am due to travel to Japan in November and it is necessary that I explain to Japanese businessmen the elements of industrial peace and harmony for the period of 5 years. [end recording]

That was Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion.



The issue of a strike moratorium was the leading topic at the weekly cabinet meeting at Malacanang. Before the meeting started, the president told reporters that management and labor should reach an agreement on the strike moratorium issue. According to the president, she is due to meet with labor and management sectors in order to discuss the issue.

**Military Submits 7-Point 'Peace Formula'**

HK221107 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
21 Oct 87 pp 1, 16

[By Philip Evardone]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) asked the Senate yesterday for an adequate increase in budgetary support and submitted a seven-point "peace formula" to solve the military and security problems of the country.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff, and Defense Secretary Rafael Iloilo told the Senate committee on finance in a closed-door session about the need to increase the military budget and urged the legislators to enact measures that would do to [as published] the following:

1. Upgrade the quality of life of the soldiers.
2. Revive the death penalty for serious crimes.
3. Increase the penalty for rebellion.
4. Provide legal weapons for the AFP to fight insurgency.
5. Adopt a national identification system.
6. Launch an information campaign to develop national consciousness against terrorism and other forms of violence.
7. Encourage the civilians to support the soldiers.

Stressing that the P13-billion budget for the entire AFP, including the Integrated National Police (INP), constitutes only 7.2 percent of the national budget, military and defense officials said that there was even an actual decrease of the AFP budget by about P2 billion probably because of budgetary defects. [as published]

Sen. Neptali A. Gonzales, finance committee chairman, said Ramos will present some papers when the committee meets again tomorrow to support that claim.

For example, Gonzales said, the P1.7-billion foreign military sales and grant-in-aid, which are not included in the budget, are being pressed for inclusion in the outlay for the AFP.

Gonzales said that there is a difference in the computation of the AFP budget made by the military and that by the Department of Budget and Management.

But in increasing the military budget itself, Gonzales felt that the remedy is not within the powers of Congress which, he said, cannot change or increase the budget.

As a point of reference, Ramos said that other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, excluding Brunei, are spending from two-and-a-half to four times for their armed forces more than the Philippines.

Brunei is even spending more than any other ASEAN country, Ramos added.

Besides the Philippines and Brunei, the other ASEAN members are Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore.

Gonzales said the AFP now admits that the threat to internal security from the communists, the Muslim secessionist groups, rebel troops, and other sectors of society has increased by as much as 40 percent in some areas of our country.

**NPA Hide-Outs in Metro Manila Pinpointed**

HK220245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] In Metro Manila, Capital Regional Commander Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre said the military has discovered 18 NPA hide-outs in Metro Manila. The hide-outs are under 24-hour surveillance. Gen Aguirre did not disclose the locations of the NPA safehouses, but he said raids will be made on them at the appropriate time. These hide-outs are believed to be where the Sparrow Units plan their killings and where they take sanctuary after assassinations. Gen Aguirre also reported the arrest of an NPA team leader operating in the metropolis. He was not identified, pending the arrest of his henchmen. Gen Aguirre reported this following the killing of an army sergeant in front of the Santa Mesa post office in Manila by NPA Sparrows. The sergeant was identified as Remigio Opena, and his .45-caliber pistol was taken by his killers.

**NPA Said Divided on Armed Struggle Issue**

HK211105 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
20 Oct 87 p 18

[Text] Reports from Negros and other parts of the Philippines indicate a split within the communist New People's Army (NPA), caused not by military attacks but by the attractions of democracy.

The NPA and its political umbrella, the National Democratic Front (NDF), have officially ruled out any collaboration with President Aquino and stress the priority of the armed struggle.

But not all units have complied with this ruling or adopted the stance that the government is to be treated the same way as that of deposed President Marcos because it is still controlled by "American imperialism."

—In Negros, a sizable group of NPA cadres have organized a separate force called the Philippine Liberation Party (PLP), which has its own armed units.

The PLP, which includes members of a Church-backed sugarworkers union and basic Christian communities, gives priority to parliamentary struggle and critical collaboration with the government.

—In the Bicol region in southeastern Luzon, NPA leaders have condemned the destruction of bridges and power lines by local NPA units. The actions caused suffering among ordinary people, who are now reportedly disenchanted with the rebels.

A struggle for control of the revolutionary army is reportedly going on.

—In Manila-Rizal province, the regional NDF has rebelled against the national NDF position on President Aquino. Instead they seek to engage in a popular democratic struggle with other groups.

The PLP is reportedly linked to Horacio "Boy" Morales, defeated senatorial candidate of the leftist Partido ng Bayan, an advocate of parliamentary struggle.

The PLP has protested large-scale NPA offensives in August on Manapla town and Bacolod City—which Bishop Antonio Fortich of Bacolod included in his condemnation Sept. 9 of the "absurdity of violence" that threatens Negros.

Many NPA and NDF members, who saw the Church as an ally in work for justice and human rights, were reportedly shocked by the bishop's pastoral letter which lumped their groups with rightwing vigilantes and the military.

The NPA had maintained a unity since 1969 which observers contrasted with the fragmentation in other Philippine political parties and revolutionary groups.

But observers trace the immediate rebel crisis to the February constitutional plebiscite, when the NPA-NDF debated whether they would vote "yes" or "no." The national bodies decided "no" while groups in Negros insisted on "yes".

Bishop Fortich and his chancellor, Father Vic Rivas, said last Oct. 13 that they had not heard of the PLP, but claimed they would not be surprised if such a group was started.

### **NDF-Mindanao Rejects Call for New Talks**

*HK211055 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
20 Oct 87 p 3*

[By Jun Lopez]

[Text] The National Democratic Front has closed the door to a new round of talks with the Aquino government to end the 18-year-old communist insurgency.

The NDF-Mindanao, in a statement, said, "The revolutionary forces under the NDF are never interested and shall never be interested at the moment to negotiate with the government."

President Aquino had said her government was willing to talk with leaders of the underground organization, but wants a formal request from the rebel group after government reportedly received "feelers" from the NDF.

But the NDF said it was an official close to the President who sent feelers to the NDF to resume the talks which collapsed last February.

Elias Plaridel, chairman of the NDF Mindanao conference, said reports of a new round of peace negotiations were hatched by the Central Intelligence Agency elements in the government "to discredit the revolutionary movement and obscure the real issues now plaguing the nation in unprecedented depths."

He said the NDF could not talk with a government which is "the chief instrument of the United States in deceiving and launching brutal fascist attacks against Filipinos."

"For the NDF in Mindanao, all these talks about peace negotiations are nothing but empty talks," Plaridel said.

Branding the new talks as "absurdity," Plaridel said it is "utterly useless" to deal with a government that cannot confront justly and fairly the simple demands of the people.

Plaridel vowed to "step up the armed struggle against the government."

### **Senate Committee Probes Radio Closure**

*HK211403 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
20 Oct 87 p 3*

[By Jun Paredes and Chit Estella]

[Text] The Senate committee on mass media chaired by Sen. Agapito Aquino yesterday asked the National Telecommunications Commission [NTC] chief why radio station DZME was closed at the start of an inquiry into the government's controversial order.

Meanwhile, despite President Aquino's repeated pledge that she would never impose restrictions on the media, the news desk of the government-owned Channel 4 is now obliged to follow certain guidelines in presenting the news. *Malaya* obtained yesterday a copy of a memorandum issued last week by PTV-4 general manager Conrado Limcaoco Jr. confirming that the editorial people of the government station are already under direct instructions on how the news should be handled.

Beside NTC Commissioner Jose Luis Alcuaz, also summoned to the Senate hearing yesterday were DZME owner Joey Luison Jr. and Eubolo Verzola, lawyer of the Kapisanan ng mga Broadcaster sa Pilipinas. [KBP—Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines]

Alcuaz told the Aquino committee that station DZME violated order No. 11 of the Department of Transportation and Communications against the use of obscene, profane and indecent words and of any communication endangering the security of the nation.

For example, Alcuaz said a broadcaster used the words "Tuta ni Cory" [Cory's running dog] and "may mga garapata" [lice] to describe certain government officials.

The broadcaster also allegedly described President Aquino as z"mukhang galunggong" [to look like a scad] and referred to the underwear of female officials.

Majority Floor Leader Orlando Mercado and Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile asked Alcuaz if the phrases constituted violations of the broadcasting industry's code of ethics. Mercado also asked if the closure was an extreme measure.

Alcuaz said before he ordered the suspension of the station's license, he met with DZME people to warn them that the NTC would have to take action if they do not regulate themselves.

KBP representative Verzola said the closure of the station was not only illegal, but unconstitutional as he claimed that Alcuaz exercised functions which present laws do not give even to President Aquino.

Verzola said as a quasi-judicial body, the NTC can only hear cases and adjudicate.

DZME owner Luison noted that the closure of his station was caused by the government's complaint against some of his blocktimers. But he said the station does not have any control over the issues discussed by blocktimers.

The hand-written memorandum which Limcaoco sent to Channel 4 news manager Rudy Aquino stated: "How difficult is it for you to implement direct instructions oftentimes repeatedly given?—No up sound for extreme left spokesperson. Last night, news carried a Crispin

Beltran-KMU (Kilusang Mayo Uno) [I May movement] upsound at the Kapihan [coffee shop] Forum. I even told Cesar Salazar this. Tighten your supervisory control over your unit."

Witnesses said Aquino immediately crumpled the memorandum and threw it in the wastebasket, but Channel 4 employees concerned about Limcaoco's new policy retrieved the piece of paper.

Channel 4 employees, who talked on condition of anonymity, noted that these restrictions on the news desk might affect the credibility of their news program which it gained after President Aquino was swept to power because of her promise to ban media censorship.

Limcaoco, when contacted, said, "As far as I know, there's no censorship."

Later in the interview, however, he said he believed that as a government station, Channel 4 should follow certain guidelines.

Limcaoco said while they do not censor news, they see to it that the side of the government is adequately presented if the report is critical of the new administration. "It (the report) should be balanced in favor of the government," he said.

**Study Says Manila Airport 'Vulnerable'**  
*HK211303 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 20 Oct 87 pp 1, 8*

[By Jim Gomez]

[Text] The Manila International Airport [MIA] is vulnerable to terrorist attacks because of poor security and equipment, a confidential transport department report said.

A nine-man team from the Department of Transportation and Communication, [DOTC] which conducted a security review of the MIA, said in the report that security controls in most parts of the airport are weak and recommended contingency measures to avert any attack.

The security review was part of an overall audit of the airport's operations conducted by the DOTC team from July to October this year on order of Transport Secretary Rainerio Reyes.

The DOTC team, headed by Antonio Mencias, said that unauthorized personnel, including foreigners and military men, have easy access to the airport's restricted zones.

The review team also reported that airport security personnel are not capable of ensuring that "no bombs or deadly weapons are surreptitiously inserted among the baggage" of outgoing passengers.



The report cited security lapses in the following airport facilities:

—The well-wishers' area at the MIA's departure lobby is separated only by metal railings so that non-passengers can easily pass deadly weapons or bombs on to passengers who have already checked-in. The DOTC have recommended the building of higher partitions or those made of plastic or glass materials.

—The perimeter fences around the whole MIA complex "were noted to be below security standard." It noted that the fences have no lighting system and no guards or guard posts so that "terrorist elements can easily gain entry into the complex." The DOTC team asked the installation of lights and deployment of guards near the fences.

—The air control tower, which controls and guides incoming and outgoing aircraft from five to seven miles, is only 25 meters from a public road and separated from it only by barbed wires. It said "the distance between the tower and the road is such that it can easily be sabotaged with an M-203 grenade launcher or even a hand thrown grenade."

The team recommended the closure of the elliptical road to traffic. It said only air transport officials manning the tower should be allowed to use it.

—The radar station, which guides and controls aircraft from seven to 70 miles from the MIA complex, is also insufficiently secured, like the control tower. The team recommended better security for the facility.

Squatters inside in airport's reservation area, the DOTC team said, pose "danger not only to the security of the installations but also to the lives of these squatters." The team said squatters should not be allowed to live within the airport's compound.

Last year, United States Transport Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole announced that the MIA was a "safety risk" due to inadequate security measures and persistent reports of rampant weapons smuggling and entry of unauthorized persons in restricted areas. The announcement triggered adverse local reactions, forcing the U.S. government to send over a three-man Federal Aviation Administration team to reinspect the airport's premises and facilities.

The team, headed by Transport Deputy Secretary Philip Haseltine, later declared the MIA as a "safe" airport.

### Thailand

#### Pakistani President Makes Official Visit

##### Arrives 21 October

BK211108 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived for an official visit to Thailand as guest of their majesties the king and queen from 21 to 24

October. The Pakistani president and his party arrived at the Air Force Headquarters airport on a special flight on 21 October at 1600. Their majesties the king and queen welcomed the Pakistani president at the airport.

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, the Pakistani president and his majesty the king left in the same limousine for Bangkok. [Passage omitted]

#### King Hails Arrival

BK220219 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] HM the King said last night the visit by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is an "auspicious landmark in a brilliant relationship" between Thailand and Pakistan.

The visit, the first by a Pakistani head of state, will also promote cooperation between the two countries "in order to make it even firmer and more extensive in the days to come," HM the King said at a banquet honouring Zia at the Chakkri Throne Hall.

Zia arrived yesterday for a four-day state visit by a special Pakistan International Airlines flight which was escorted by two Thai Air Force F-5s after it entered Thai airspace. He was met at the Don Muang military airport by HM the King and HRM Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon.

Shortly after Zia's arrival, City Governor Chamlong Simuang presented the City Key to him at Phanfa Lilat Bridge on Ratdamnoen Avenue.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said Zia's wife, Begum Shafiq, did not accompany her husband because of a sprained ankle. The spokesman said Zia called Premier Prem Tinsulanon Tuesday night from Islamabad to inform him of the matter.

Governor Chamlong said Zia invited him to visit Pakistan to establish a brotherhood relationship between Bangkok and Islamabad.

Zia today is scheduled to receive an honorary doctorate in liberal arts from Chulalongkon University and will visit a Khmer refugee camp in Prachinburi.

Meanwhile, the student union of the university and the Students Federation of Thailand announced yesterday they had decided to call off a plan to protest the presentation of the degree to Zia.

Ithanathip Suppradit, president of the union, told reporters after a meeting that the students did not want to embarrass the Thai Government.

"We want to save the government's face," he said.

But the union will report its stand against the granting of the decree to the university council "so that it will review the mistake it has made."

University Affairs Minister Subin Pinkhayan on Tuesday urged the students not to stage any activities which could "hurt" relations between the two countries.

The students had argued that Zia had a poor human rights record and is ruling the country with dictatorial power. The university had earlier decided against presenting Zia with an honorary degree.

### **Chinese Daily on Trade Development Prospects**

*BK211100 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Oct 87 p 28*

[Column "Bright Prospect for Thai-Chinese Trade Development"]

[Text] China has an old saying: "As distance tests a horse's strength, so a long task proves a person's heart."

While some countries have resorted to trade protectionism—such as asking others to open their markets and trying to impose quota systems and tax barriers on imports, the Chinese Government is continuing to follow late Premier Zhou Enlai's principle of mutually beneficial relations from the Bandung conference.

A superpower who once was Thailand's great ally and had provided a lot of military and other assistance to Thailand during the 1950's and 60's, has become Thailand's trade competitor. It has cut back its import quota, reduced the GSP, and increased tax barriers for Thai products. It has also imposed time-wasting examination measures to create difficulties for Thai food product imports. On the other hand, it has asked Thailand to lift its ban on soybean imports and to impose intellectual property protection.

Let's return to our subject of Thai-Chinese trade. During Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu's recent, friendly visit to Thailand at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, he met with Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit for trade talks. After the meeting, Montri said that both sides had reviewed the trade relations between the two nations over the past 30 years. Up to now, the trade value between the two countries has reached \$500 million dollars, surpassing this year's set target of \$400 million dollars. China has bought rice, rubber, and sugar from Thailand in accordance with the amount established in the trade protocol. It also has bought small amount of synthetic material, cashew nuts, construction materials, and chemical products which are not included in the trade protocol. However, Gu Mu agreed to consider buying more such products.

Both sides also agreed to double the bilateral trade value target to \$800 million dollars from 1988 to 1991. In addition, the Thai side also sought to sell more fruit to

China since Thailand has plenty of fruit products. The Chinese side agreed to consider further the Thai request and agreed to discuss this issue during the upcoming meeting to be held in Bangkok later this year on setting up the 1988 trade protocol. This shows that China is likely to agree to buy more Thai fruit.

China also agreed to avoid competition with Thailand in selling their similar products such as mung bean and rubber on the world market. Both sides believed that the trade value between the two nations for 1988 will be higher than that for this year.

Thailand and China are developing countries and have similar agricultural products. They may have some conflicts in exporting such products. But, if they exchange official visits, treat each other sincerely, and strengthen mutual understanding they can reach unified and concerted action. Thailand and China never have had conflicts of interest since time immemorial. The Thai-Chinese traditional friendship, which is as close as a family relationship, will continue from generation to generation.

### **UK Request for Soldiers Training Approved**

*BK211159 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Oct 87 p 3*

[Text] Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat reports that the cabinet on 20 October approved the request by the United Kingdom to send its soldiers here for training. This can be carried out immediately.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said that there will be no security problems as Thailand has given authorization to other countries to send their soldiers for training here.

### **Measures Prepared To End Share Price Falls**

*BK220131 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Oct 87 p 17*

[Excerpts] The Securities Exchange of Thailand (SET) and monetary authorities are preparing measures to end the share price falls after the stock exchange showed another sharp decrease of 30.93 points yesterday as panic selling, particularly among foreign investors, continued.

SET advisers have proposed to Finance Minister Suthi Singsane that the Capital Market Development Fund, which has over 400 million baht, should play a role in joint attempts to terminate the spate of selling and restore investor confidence.

The price falls outnumbered gains by a lopsided 76-3 with 51 of the losers dropping the maximum 10 per cent which serves as the control for price movements. The SET Index closed at 391.44 after the two-hour trading session ended. On Tuesday, the index sank 36.54 points, the worst in its 12-year history.

SET authorities will watch whether share prices continue to plunge today. If frenzied selling remains out of control, the measures may be enforced on Monday. Among various alternatives include a new ceiling and floor for share price movement which can be reduced from 10 to only five per cent. [passage omitted]

Well-informed sources said that SET advisers, headed by Bank of Thailand Governor Kamchon Sathirakun, held talks with Sukri Kaeocharoen, president of the Industrial Finance Corp of Thailand [IFCT]. Sukri was formerly SET president. The team closely monitored share price movements on major stock exchanges until late Tuesday evening.

The advisers agreed that there must be a clear action plan, in addition to periodic warnings, to restore investor confidence because the dumping of the shares was mainly caused by psychological effects.

They suggested that the Capital Market Development Fund should step in to buy shares as a means to shore up the prices. The amount may be higher through assistance from the central bank. IFCT will decide which shares the Fund should buy from time to time to pull the market away from a possible slump.

Another measure is to reduce the share price movement ceiling and floor from 10 per cent at present to five. If panic persists, the finance minister can order suspension of trading. Sources said that all these measures depend on the decision of Dr Suthi.

Sukri said that the most important step to take now is to restore investor confidence particularly when all the fundamental economic factors are favourable. Listed companies have been reporting impressive performance and profits. But he pointed out that the reduction of the spread for price movement may not be the final solution but it can absorb the impact to a certain extent.

SET President Maruai Phadungsit flew back last night after cutting short his visit to the stock markets in Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong. He is expected to call a board meeting today.

Acting SET President Sangwianintharawichai and two senior executives called another press conference yesterday to assure investors again that what was happening on other stock exchanges had no relation with the Thai bourse.

He described the situation, saying that the market opened with an upbeat outlook, with prices rising during the first 15 minutes but the recovery lost momentum later due to heavy selling pressure from foreign investors who account for eight to 10 per cent of normal trading volumes. [passage omitted]

## Vietnam

### U.S. 'Intervention' in Persian Gulf Condemned

OW211421 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT  
21 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 21—U.S. attacks on Iran's Sasam and Rostam oil platforms in the Persian Gulf on Oct. 19 have once again proved the fact that Washington is to blame for further strained situation in the region, remarks *Nhan Dan* in a commentary today.

The paper notes:

"It goes without saying that far from preventing the continued war between Iran and Iraq as the White House has often clamoured, U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf is only aimed at defending their petroleum interests and pushing back the struggle of regional countries for national independence and sovereignty."

"In such a situation," the paper goes on, "to meet the Soviet Union's judicious proposals has become all the more pressing: All warships, aircraft and other war materials of countries outside the region should draw immediately from the Gulf. Iran and Iraq should put an end to their war and embark on negotiations to search for a fair and reasonable solution to all outstanding issues related to the two countries, and the United Nations forces should be sent to the Gulf to ensure free traffic in international maritime zones."

### QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Ties With USSR

BK211326 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 20 Oct 87

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: "A New Qualitative Turning Point in Vietnamese-Soviet Economic Cooperation"—date not given]

[Text] Prompted by its spirit of lofty proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has assisted us since 1955 in the construction of more than 300 projects to establish the initial material and technological bases of socialism in Vietnam.

For more than 10 years now, while the United States, the monopolistic and expansionist elements, and other hostile forces have sought very cruel ways to impose an economic embargo on Vietnam, the Soviet Union has provided us with extremely valuable assistance. The Soviet Union has guaranteed as much as 70-100 percent of our needed material supply of utmost strategic importance, thus making a decisive contribution to helping us maintain production and stabilize our livelihood. Electricity, coal, gas and oil, engineering, communications and transportation, cement, and other key projects built with Soviet aid have greatly improved the material strength of our country.



Nonetheless, we still exhibit a number of shortcomings that have prevented us from achieving the expected results from our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. We used to receive nonrefundable aid or borrow capital to meet our needs. When we ran out of capital, we would apply for new loans. Cadres of all echelons and sectors have been affected very seriously by the practice of relying on foreign aid. At the same time, the protracted application of the system of state subsidies has given way to many negative phenomena and work styles contrary to good economic principles. For example, in capital construction, there have been cases of projects being completed behind schedule or not meeting quality control standards; materials being wasted, misappropriated, damaged, or lost; completed projects not operating at full capacity; the quality of projects deteriorating with each passing day; and the vast majority of enterprises being unable to operate at full capacity or facing a shortage of power, raw materials, and spare parts.

The Soviet Union is the key market for our import-export activities. In 1986, 83 percent of the value of our import products came from the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union making up 70 percent. The Soviet Union imported 65 percent of the value of the products we exported to the socialist market.

Nonetheless, we are still unable to implement satisfactorily the agreements and contracts signed in terms of quantity, quality, and deadlines. In its 3 August 1987 issue, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestiya* said that Vietnamese rubber exported to the Soviet Union was poor both in terms of quality and packaging. According to our official statistics, in 1984 there were as many as 755 complaints filed by various friendly countries, not to mention large numbers of commodities being returned for falling below quality control standards.

In the areas of work contracts signed between material suppliers and end product manufacturers, assembly work to be done by our contractors to fill orders placed by spare part suppliers, and labor cooperation, the Vietnamese side still has much room for improvement if it wants to achieve higher economic results.

At present, there is a common trend worldwide toward promoting joint production, economic alliance, specialization, and cooperation in production. Some 1,000 bilateral agreements and 120 multilateral agreements have been signed by CEMA countries with a view to achieving specialization and cooperation. The development of this trend makes it necessary for Vietnamese-Soviet economic relations to undergo qualitative changes. Once people agree to take part in joint business ventures, they must use results as the yardstick to measure the effectiveness of their business operations and must rely on the principles of mutual interests and profit-and-loss accounting, and other principles.

If we want to build our country into an economically independent, sovereign, and powerful nation, we can in no way rely forever on nonrefundable foreign aid, including that of friendly socialist countries. We must know how to use effectively all forms of valuable aid so as to achieve self-sufficiency and our own strength. We all know that CEMA is giving priority aid to Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam. As far as Cuba and Mongolia are concerned, as a result of appropriate labor distribution, cooperation in production, and joint economic ventures on the basis of mutual interests and strict implementation of production contracts, these two countries have begun to develop their strength and achieved concrete results. Per capita income in Cuba and Mongolia is only 1 and 1/2 and 2 times less, respectively, than that of the Eastern European countries. As for our country, our per capita income is 10 times less than that of the Eastern European countries.

At present, Vietnam is in the first stage of the transition period, and it is only in the next stage that it will be able to step up industrialization. This requires all the more that we urgently renovate cooperation with the aim of rapidly developing our country's strong points, enhancing the efficiency of cooperation, and translating friendly assistance and cooperation into realistic results in order to contribute to boosting production and ensuring our people's livelihood.

The 17-22 May 1987 visit to the Soviet Union of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV, was a turning point marking a new qualitative development of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The joint communique and the agreements signed during the visit reflect the identity of views of the two parties in resolutely shifting bilateral economic cooperation based chiefly on loans and trade to production cooperation based chiefly on mutual benefit in different fields such as agriculture, industry, consumer goods production, engineering, electronics, mineral exploitation, chemical industry, and so forth.

What is this new qualitative development? Everybody knows that we cannot build the material and technical bases of socialism all by ourselves, and the capitalist countries do not help us in this regard. The fraternal party, government, and people of the Soviet Union consider assistance and cooperation with Vietnam their responsibility and profound sentiment from the bottom of their hearts. Vietnam can only develop its economy with cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is definitely true. However, we must learn to rely on ourselves, ensure practical results from business activities, and create the capabilities for better exploiting existing labor, land, natural resources, and production capacity.

To achieve this it is necessary to change the format of cooperation and the utilization of friendly economic assistance. Basically, we must stop relying on one-way

aid. All agreements should be signed on the principle of mutual benefit and mutual need. Only in this way can we take advantage of friendly assistance and cooperation to make our country economically independent and sovereign, enhance the effectiveness of our external economic activities, stabilize the socioeconomic situation step by step, and prepare the necessary preconditions for carrying out socialist industrialization on an expanded scale.

We should resolutely and quickly renovate our ways of thinking and doing things and severely criticize the thought of dependency and an irresponsible attitude in the realization of our commitments. We must put an end to all negative phenomena resulting in the wasteful and inefficient use of Soviet-aided supplies and projects. From now on, we and our friends will work together at the various worksites and factories in accordance with the principle of business accounting in its full sense. This is a good opportunity for us to learn from our friends in every respect.

We should rapidly renovate organizational work and the contingent of cadres in charge of effecting cooperation with our friends so as to ensure satisfactory fulfillment of our commitments and bring about realistic results. It is necessary to have capable and qualified cadres who always strive to move forward and catch up with our friends. From discussing joint programs and working out plans to embarking on business management, they must make careful preparations and calculations, possess a dynamic spirit, and show excellent work performance. Generally speaking, they must be outstanding cadres with a high level of professional skills and proficiency in business management.

The prospects for Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation are extremely fine. What is important is that we must make extraordinary efforts in organizing the implementation of tasks.

**CEMA Technical Material Supply Group Visits**  
*BK220749 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] At the invitation of our Supply Ministry a delegation of CEMA experts in technical material supply led by Comrade (Varev), chief of the CEMA Secretariat Technical Material Supply Cooperation Department, recently visited Vietnam.

The delegation of CEMA experts studied and familiarized itself with Vietnam's material supply system and organization and its material supply process as well as the state management control task of our Supply Ministry to directly ensure materials for the national economy.

The delegation visited and worked with various units of the Supply Ministry in Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh cities; Quang Ninh, Dong Nai, and Tien Giang provinces; and Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

**Border Delineation Protocol With Laos Signed**  
*BK221204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] On 24 January 1986, Vietnam and Laos signed an addendum to the treaty on the national border delineation between Vietnam and Laos aimed at redelineating borderlines in certain areas where rivers and streams are involved. While jointly working in these areas for a period of time, the two sides of the Vietnam-Laos joint border delineation committee completed the redelineation of the border in various areas and the erection of necessary regular national border markers.

Entrusted respectively by the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the SRV and the LPDR, on 16 October 1987 in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR, Comrade Nguyen Van Loi, head of the border committee of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Comrade Khamphon Boutdakham, deputy minister of interior, signed a protocol on the redelineation of borderlines in areas where rivers and streams mark the border in accordance with Article 7 of the supplementary treaty.

Attending the signing ceremony were, on the Vietnamese side, Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and, on the Lao side, Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs.

**Government Directive on Hoa People Discussed**  
*BK220605 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG*  
in Vietnamese 1 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 30 September at the Friendship House, large numbers of VFF committee members and representatives of mass organizations and people of all walks of life in the city attended a conference organized by the city VFF committee to discuss implementation of Directive No 256/CT of the Council of Ministers and Directive No 06/CT-UB of the city people's committee on the treatment of Hoa people. The Council of Ministers' directive specifies: "...Hoa people are citizens of the SRV. They are entitled to all rights and subject to all duties of Vietnamese citizens according to the SRV Constitution and other laws. The Hoa people must be united within the community of Vietnamese people of all nationalities to exercise their right to collective mastery over the defense and construction of the SRV fatherland..."

Participants in the conference also heard a report on the specific tasks mentioned in the city people's committee directive: All sectors, echelons, and state agencies (such as public security, military, labor, culture, education, real estate, and so forth), all mass organizations, and the people of the city must satisfactorily implement the state policies and stipulations on the Hoa people. They must take care of, assimilate, and assist the Hoa people so that the latter can realize well their honor and responsibility, set their minds at ease, and enthusiastically unite within



the great family of people of all nationalities, and together they will build and defend the country; emulate in labor, production, and thrifty practice; oppose negativism; and eagerly join in socialist transformation, the maintenance of security and order, and the building of a new life.

The Council of Ministers directive clearly specified: Hoa residents (who do not have Vietnamese citizenship) in the city are also given favorable conditions for participating in the development of production, and if they desire to obtain Vietnamese citizenship, their requests will be considered and decided by the state.

**Council of Ministers Chairman on Construction**  
*BK211432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Text] In past years, tasks relating to inspection and quality control of construction projects have not been carried out seriously by various sectors and echelons. Violations of technical specifications, standards, and regulations on inspection of construction projects were prevalent, thus seriously diminishing the quality of these projects. The State Capital Construction Commission reported that in 1986 and early 1987 there were 16 major and hundreds of minor cases of construction failure causing loss of life and property.

To minimize losses, practice thrift in construction, enhance the quality of projects, and ensure the effectiveness of capital construction, the Council of Ministers chairman instructed various sectors, echelons, and localities to carry out satisfactorily the following tasks:

Various ministries, sectors, and localities must review all construction projects under their jurisdiction which are under construction or have been constructed. They must assign officials to take direct responsibility for these projects. These officials must promptly report to the higher management organizations or organs concerned all potential incidents or cases of poor quality of construction projects they have found in order to take prompt measures to ensure safety for these projects. Various ministries, specialized construction sectors, and the State Capital Construction Commission are responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of technical specifications and maintaining of set standards in exploiting and utilizing projects. Construction officials must fulfill all technical standards set by the state and specialized sectors, while operators of projects must fully implement technical specifications on exploitation and utilization. All violations of set technical specifications which caused great losses to construction projects must be seriously dealt with according to the law.

For projects under construction, various ministries, sectors, and localities must review regulations on capital construction; the signing of contracts; the quality of projects; and the management of capital, materials,

equipment, and construction materials, while opposing and seriously dealing with negative phenomena which may affect the production cost and quality of projects.

The State Capital Construction Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission must coordinate with various ministries and specialized sectors to carry out inspection and control work over all important state projects so as to ensure the fulfillment of all technical specifications and enhancement of the quality of projects.

**NHAN DAN Editorial on Role of Private Trade**  
*BK221244 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 21 Oct 87

[NHAN DAN 22 October editorial: "Employ Private Trade in the Right Direction for Commercial Business"]

[Text] In the socialist transformation of private trade, many localities are trying to apply party and state resolutions and policies as permitted by the actual local characteristics, conditions, and circumstances with the aim of constantly boosting the development of production, broadening the circulation of goods, and seizing ever better control over the social market. The formulas that have found fairly widespread application consist of setting up commodity groups to employ a certain number of able-bodied and adequately skilled persons in the state-run trade network, especially in the food catering and service sectors; encouraging small merchants having their own capital, fairly good business experience, and stable material-technical bases to join marketing cooperatives at the city, ward, or village level or act as sales agents for the socialist trade service; seeking the merger into joint trading stores of medium-sized or larger business households having a sizable capital and sales turnover as well as facilities for stable business operation; allowing a number of traders, both medium- and small-sized households, formed into collectives or groups engaging in trading activities and production at the same time to reinvest the profits earned from production of goods for filling orders by the state-run trade service or for sale to the state; and so forth.

However, generally speaking, there are still many deviations revealed in the employment of private traders in commercial business. Many localities have resorted to coercion to set up commodity groups only for form's sake without achieving the objective of rallying small merchants for the purpose of educating and encouraging them to strictly carry out the tax policy, and abide by the regulation on business registration and the rules relating to market management. Others have employed the service of some experienced traders with a small amount of capital in the state-run trade sector or marketing cooperatives but failed to provide guidance, supervision, and control on a regular basis. Several localities and units have entrusted these traders with cash amounting to tens of millions of dong at one time for establishing business contacts to buy up supplies and commodities, including

those destined for export, from other localities, thus further upsetting the market and prices, seriously violating the system for cash management, and giving them a chance to use official funds for private business activities. Many private traders, especially large- and medium-sized households, have used various forms of joint ventures as a front for tax evasion and tax fraud and for replacing state commodities with those of inferior quality.

Many violations of market management regulations discovered so far this year involve private traders under the employment of socialist trade organizations. This shows that no control has been exercised in the employment of private traders, and a right-leaning tendency still exists in management.

Employ them for transformation, transform them for better employment—this is the watchword of our party and state toward economic components that are under neither state nor collective management. To employ private traders in the right direction for commercial business, we must guarantee the observation of this watchword. This requires coordinated efforts by the various sectors concerned to continuously strengthen management over private traders, organize their employment, and guide their business activities in the orbit of socialist trade. For commodity branches under unified state management and goods released exclusively by the state, private individuals should definitely not be allowed to deal in them in any form. Depending on the characteristics, conditions, and demands of each locality and each commodity branch, they should be organized, guided, and assigned trading activities under state supervision and control. Employing private traders for competitive purchase of supplies and commodities from among sectors and localities is prohibited.

Experience must be drawn from the application of various forms of transformation to ensure their effectiveness, thereby contributing to revitalizing the social market, further enriching the variety of goods, and broadening circulation while gradually establishing order and creating more conditions for socialist trade to broaden its control over the market and actively help stabilize the economy and the life of all society.

**Nationwide Agricultural Production Reported**  
*BK221116 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Summary] "The Statistics General Department reported that as of 15 October southern provinces had harvested 752,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 97 percent of the cultivated area." Generally speaking, the weather conditions were favorable for harvest work; however, productivity in some localities was lower than in the previous year. During this same period, southern provinces have planted more than 1.47 million hectares of 10th-month rice, or 86 percent of the planned area. The pace of planting in many localities was slow due to

the recent drought and shortage of water. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta have planted more than 1 million hectares of 10th-month rice, or about 100,000 hectares less than in the previous year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reminded all that the end of the 10th-month rice season is coming soon and that localities should strive to plant rice on the remaining areas as quickly as possible.

"In the north, the 10th-month rice is growing ears. As of 15 October, northern provinces had harvested 247,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 22 percent of the cultivated area. The harmful insect situation improved considerably during the past 10 days; however, about 80,000 hectares of rice were still ravaged by insects, mostly in the Bac Bo Delta provinces."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry urged northern provinces to strive to eradicate harmful insects, while concentrating efforts on fighting waterlogging in late 10th-month ricefields, preparing land for the winter crop, expanding the area for corn planting, and improving animal husbandry.

"Southern provinces must quickly harvest the summer-fall rice, complete the 10th-month rice planting, care for cultivated ricefields, and positively make preparations for the winter-spring crops."

**Hanoi National Assembly Deputies Meet**  
*BK221450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] On Sunday morning, 18 October, the delegation of Hanoi deputies to the Eighth National Assembly met to discuss measures to heighten the effect of meeting the people and to settle their complaints and denunciations. In his capacity as a National Assembly deputy for Hanoi, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh attended and offered many practical suggestions at the meeting.

After hearing the suggestions contributed by many deputies, including those of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and comrade Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, the delegation unanimously affirmed that with their control functions, all National Assembly deputies from Hanoi must continue heightening the effect of meeting the people and participate actively in settling their complaints and denunciations in accordance with the articles specified in the law.

All letters of complaint and denunciation sent to the delegation will be categorized for submission to various responsible echelons and sectors for settlement. If the party concerned lodges a complaint with the delegation because the responsible echelons fail to come up with an appropriate settlement, the delegation must ask certain organs at the higher level to conduct an examination, award an appropriate settlement, and give a response.

If a precinct, district, or sector in the municipality fails to respond scrupulously and promptly to the questions raised by the delegation, the delegation can ask the municipal people's committee or ministries and sectors concerned to take action against that precinct, district, or sector for violating the law on the settlement of complaints and denunciations.

If a ministry or sector at the central level violates this law, the delegation can ask the National Assembly to invite the head of that ministry for questioning at various sessions.

When settling various complaints and denunciations that have been lodged with the delegation for examination prior to giving an answer, the municipal people's committee and precinct or district people's committees and sectors concerned will invite the deputies who have met the people on these matters to supervise the process of settlement by various administrative echelons.

#### **Party Proselytizing Unit Holds Meeting**

*BK220320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] The party committee of the civilian proselytizing bloc and the leadership of the party Central Committee's Civilian Proselytizing Department recently met with party group secretaries of the front and mass societies and party committee secretaries of various agencies and mass societies at the central levels to study the Political Bureau's resolution and the Secretariat's directive and discuss measures for carrying out the campaign to purify the party and state machinery, enhance their militant strength, and ameliorate social relations within party organizations of the civilian proselytizing bloc, and for developing the role of mass societies in this campaign.

Comrade Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee, presented the contents of the Political Bureau's resolution and pointed out things that must be done immediately by party organizations of the various agencies as well as the responsibility of mass societies with regard to the campaign.

The meeting participants affirmed: This major campaign is an intensive and complex class struggle that can only meet the set requirements with the voluntary participation of the masses. Most important of all, party organizations of the various agencies and mass societies must remain firm and strong with no party chapters being allowed to lag behind.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Addresses, Essays Published** *BK220331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 87*

[Text] With a view to helping readers thoroughly understand the concept of using the people as a base and to placing the mass motivation task in its proper position, the Su That Publishing House has selected some of General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's addresses and essays for publication in a book on mass motivation tasks.

The book clearly points out that the revolution is an undertaking of the masses, as continually asserted by our party, and that the first lesson of experience drawn by the sixth party congress is the lesson of using the people as a base in all party activities. In any revolutionary stage the motivation of the masses to carry out the revolution is always of strategic significance to our country. The motto of using the people as a base and of letting the people discuss, work, and control must become a daily pattern of society.

In this sense, the comrade general secretary clearly pointed out: The socioeconomic situation in our country is developing in a very complicated manner. The mistakes made by the party in economic leadership and state management, together with the actual poor economic situation and serious social evils, have caused an abnormal psychology among the people. The party's mass motivation task in the recent past has not met the requirements of the revolution. This situation requires all party committee echelons to vigorously renovate the mass motivation task. This is a pressing demand of the present revolutionary stage.

Since the party rules, we must be able to mobilize the strength of the party, administration, and mass organizations according to the system of party leadership, state management, and people's mastery; we must also know how to listen to the people's ideas and aspirations, and correctly observe the principle of sincerity and openness. Cadres of all ranks and in all sectors must observe and consider the mass motivation task as a main task in all revolutionary activities. Only by so doing can we help promote the mass revolutionary movement and restore the people's confidence. If the mass motivation task is well implemented it will help decide the victory of our revolution in this new stage rife with ordeals and difficulties.

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